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EMRAL AND ITS OCCUPANTS.

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EMRAL was, according to John Erthig of Erthig, the dower-house of Emma, wife of Gruffydd ap Madoc, who had been obliged for some time before his death, in 1270, to confine himself within the limits of his impregnable castle of Dinas Bran.¹ The date of his marriage with Emma Audley is not known; but all their four sons would seem to have been of age in 1270, when they confirmed and added to their mother's

¹ See Caradoc of Llancarvan, p. 180, also on p. 273, under date 1257, "But Gruffydd ap Madoc Maelor, lord of Dinas Brân, a person of notorious reputation for injustice and oppression, basely forsook the Welsh, his countrymen, and with all his forces went over to the Earl of Chester." The next year (1258) "Llewelyn must needs be avenged upon that ungrateful fugitive, Gruffydd ap Madoc Maelor; and thereupon passing through Bromfeld, he miserably laid waste the whole country. Upon this the Kings of England and Scotland sent to Llewelyn requiring him to cease from hostility and after that unmerciful manner to devour and to take away other men's estates. The Prince was not over solicitous to hearken to their request," etc. "After that, sending for all the forces in South Wales, he came to the Marches, where Gruffydd, lord of Bromfeld, finding that the King of England was not able to defend his estate, yielded himself up." "Within that space (1268-72) died Grono ap Ednyfed Fychan, one of the chief lords of the Prince's Council, and shortly after him (in 1270), Gruffydd, lord of Bromfeld, who lies buried at Valle Crucis."

jointure. It is singular that we hear nothing of any lands belonging to herself. Her husband was lord of both Maelors; and the Fens Wood, where the Moss now is, had been in 1198 part of the inheritance of the Princes of Powys, though it was then in Salop. In marrying Emma Audley he had allied himself to his next neighbour, and to one of the most powerful families on the border. Henry de Aldithley, the first who took the name, is supposed by Dugdale to have been of the Verdon family, inasmuch as he received the inheritance of Aldithley from Nicolas de Verdon, who died 15 Henry III, leaving only a daughter to succeed him; and because he bore the same arms as Verdon, fretté with large canton in the dexter chief, and thereon a cross paté.¹ Henry de Aldithley was Constable of the castles of Salop and Bruges in 16 Henry III, and in the August following had special licence to build a castle upon his own land called Radcliffe in co. Salop, since called Red Castle by reason of that high rock whereon it was placed. He founded the Abbey of Hilton, co. Stafford, near his castle of Heleigh, and married Bertred, daughter of Ralf de Meisnilwarin, by whom he left issue James and Emma. The former did homage 31 Henry III, and was in great favour with Richard Earl of Cornwall, and was with him at Aquisgrave on Ascension Day 1257, when he was crowned King of Almaine. In the following Michaelmas he returned to England with Henry, son to the same King of Almaine, and, hearing that the Welsh in his absence had made divers incursions upon his lands lying upon the confines of Wales, and exercised much cruelty there by fire and sword, he hastened thither, and, entering these territories, retaliated the like to them, having brought from beyond sea with him certain troops of Almaine horse, which routed the Welsh on the first encounter. He was engaged in Border wars until 51 Henry III, and in the following year went on

¹ Dugdale does not mention the colours.

pilgrimage to St. James's, in Galicia, and in 54 Henry III to the Holy Land. He died in 56 Henry III, 1272, having broken his neck. He was succeeded by his son and heir, James, who died 1 Edward I, and after him there were seven barons, ending with a Nicholas de Aldithley, who died childless at the age of fifty-six, 15 Richard II. His inheritance passed to John Touchet, then twenty years of age, who was son of his elder sister Joan, and was summoned to Parliament by the title of Baron Audley.

After the death of her husband, innumerable difficulties seem to have beset Emma Audley, and, though some of them may have been of her own making, still the relative positions of King Edward and Llewelyn II, of the King's bailiffs and any great Welsh family upon the Border, must have made her position a difficult one, even though backed by the aid of her own nephews, the Audleys. We soon find that Roger Mortimer and Walter de Hopton were assigned to hear the complaints of Emma who had been the wife of Gryffyth of Brumfield, and the following Inquisition was taken, 5 Edward I [13th July 1277], before Gunceline de Badlesmere, Justice of Chester :—

"Emma quæ fuit uxor Griffini filii Madoci : De quibusdam maneriis quæ ipsa tenuit de dono predicti Griffini habenda ad totam vitam suam, à quorum seisinâ Ballivi Regis de Brumfeld ipsam ejecerunt. Griffin' de Brum^{fd}, quando Emmam filiam Hen. de Auldithley duxit in uxorem dedit eidem Emmæ decem libratas redditus de Meyler Seysnek, et partem dominicarum de Overton ad terminum vitæ suæ, et eadem Emma per ballivum suum jura omnia expleta dicti manerii cepit ad opus suum proprium toto tempore vitæ dicti Griffini viri sui

"*Requisiti* si illud manerium de Mayler Saysnek collatum fuit eidem nomine feoffamenti vel dotis ?

"Jurati dicunt quod per feoffamentum dicti Griffini et per chartam suam quam porrexit ibidem

"*Requisiti* qualiter et quomodo dicta Emma venit ad manerium de Overton

"Dicunt quod dictum manerium fuit eschaeta dicti Griffini per mortem Howel fratris ejus, et postquam idem Griffinus inde

habuit bonam et pacificam seisinam manerium prædictum dedit dictæ Emmæ uxori suæ.

“*Requisiti* si nomine dotis vel feoffamenti

“Dicunt quod per feoffamentum et per quandam chartam quam porrexit ibidem quæ illud idem testatur simul cum confirmatione heredum dicti Griffini quam eidem Emmæ fecerunt post mortem dicti Griffini, et cum confirmatione Llewelini tunc Principis Walliæ, qui omnes donationes confirmavit.

“*Requisiti* qualiter et quomodo,

“Dicunt quod consuetudo Walliæ est q^d unusquisque Walensis ad voluntatem suam dare potest uxori suæ terras et tenementa sua ante sponsales vel post, prout sibi cederit voluntati.

“*Requisiti* si per Ballivos Domini Regis dicta Emma ejecta fuit de terris et tenementis predictis vel per alios,

“Dicunt quod post mortem dicti Griffini eadem Emma stetit in seisina de omnibus terris et tenementis predictis usque guerram inceptam inter Angliam et Walliam, et ex tunc eo quod dicta Emma fuit ad fidem domini Regis in Angliâ dictus Llewelinus ipsam de omnibus terris et tenementis predictis ejecit, et dictas terras et tenementa reddidit Madoco filio Madoci.” (Cestr.)

As the war referred to broke out in 1277, 5 Edward I, and this Inquisition, taken in that year, proves that she was then dispossessed of her lands in both Maelors, we have a date beyond which she was not resident at Emral. It was probably at this date also that the family of le Brun, or Brunett, were chased over the Border by Llewelyn, and that the invading army of Edward burnt and cut down the Fens Wood, now a turf moss.

In 1278 Emma died, and an Inquisition taken at that time is as follows: “Inq. p. m. 6 Edw. I. Emma uxor Griffini fil Madoci Overton Maner. Eiton maner. Mayler Sasenek terr., etc., Wallia.” This does not agree with the account given by Caradoc of Llan-carvan, under date 1158 [anticipating his story, which refers to 1274-78], that “Emma, seeing two of her sons disinherited and done away, and the fourth dead without issue, and doubting lest Gruffydh, her only surviving child, could not long continue, she conveyed her estate to the Audleys, her own kin, who, getting possession of it, took the same from the King, from

whom it came to the house of Derby," etc. That Madoc, her eldest son, was living in 1277 appears from the finding of the jurors, that "Llewelyn had made over to him the lands, etc., which he took from Emma": that he was dead before December 10, 1278, appears from Rotuli Wallenses, 6 Edward I, when, by letters patent dated at Shrewsbury, the "King grants the custody of all the lands of which Madoc de Brumfeld had died seised in demesne as of fee, and the issues and profits thereof to Griffin, son of Ierworth, the said Griffin to account for the same to Anian, then Bishop of St. Asaph, and to Margaret the widow of the said Madoc, for the sustentation of the two sons and heirs of the said Madoc." Emma's next son, Llewelyn, seems to have been dispossessed of his lands; the third, Owen, was Rector of Blanckebir (Bangor) on January 11th, 1283 (see Joseph Morris's MSS.). Hugh Lleyl states that "Owen got for his share the half of Kynllaith and Bangor, whilst waiting for a bishopric, because he was a distinguished scholar, and he died young". A sum of money had also been allowed out of the revenues of the benefice for his education. In Bishop Gastrell's *Notitia* we are told that "the Rectory of Bangor Monachorum is appendant to the "Manor of Maylor, and that there is an ancient grant made by the Lord of Maylor of the Advowson of this Church about 18 Edward I, 1290." Owen was therefore dead at that date. It would be of great interest to know if the ancient grant is still in existence, who the nominee was, and by whom he was appointed; for the "Lord of Maylor" might be Edward II, Prince of Wales, or his bailiff, Robert de Crevecoeur, or the Firmarius Manerii, Adam de Creting, or, as some think, John, Earl Warren, who received, in 1281, Dinas Brân, with other possessions in Bromfield, of the princely house of Maelor, including Eyton Park, which, being in Bangor parish, might give the impression that he was patron of the living. This was probably not the case, and the coffin-lids of the Warenn family

which Pennant speaks of in 1778 would simply show that Bangor was then, as now, the parish church of Eyton, though in a different county. The fourth son of Emma, Gruffydd, received a portion of the paternal inheritance, holding it "at the King's pleasure": he was the ancestor of Owen Glyndwr. For further particulars of this family the reader is referred to Canon Bridgeman's *Princes of South Wales*, pp. 250-2, and to *Powys Fadog*, vol. i, p. 172.

It does not appear where Emma was buried. The mention of Blanckebir is an interesting confirmation of St. Bede's name, "Bancornaburgh", as also is "Bonum", for "Bovium", among a list of places claimed by Margaret, widow of Madoc ap Gruffydd, which Gruffydd Vychan, son of Gruffydd, unjustly detained (Ayloffe's *Ancient Kalendars*). Immediately upon the death of Emma, Edward I puts Robert de Crevequer into possession of the manor of Overton, with the terra de Maelor Saesneg, including all fees and advowsons.

We must bear in mind that with the death of Emma and conquest of Wales the Norman interest, as recorded in *Domesday Book*, was revived, but new arrangements were made by Edward I. The whole of English Maelor, which had been divided between Cestrescire and Salopesscire, was now, with Englefield, Hope-dale, and Ruthelan, formed into the new county of Flint (A.D. 1284).¹ Edward's son, the young Prince of Wales, was its lord, as of the rest of Wales, and also Earl of Chester. The Queen's bridge in Overton and Queen's ford² in Worthenbury are supposed to preserve the tradition of the route along which the

¹ Statuta Walliæ, 12 Edward I. "Vice-Comes de Flynt, sub quo cantreda de Englelend, terra de Meylor Seysnek et terra de Hope, et tota terra conjuncta castro nostro et ville de Rothelan usque ad villam Cestriæ de cetero intendat sub nobis Justiciario nostro Cestriæ, et de exitibus ejusdem Commoti ad eorundem comitatum, tot. et al. respondeat ad saccrarium nostrum Cestriæ."

² A little below this ford, at the east end of the Doles, a bridge was built by the late Sir R. Puleston about 1845.

Queen was hurried on her way to Caernarvon. At this date we find the whole of English Maelor included under the names "Manerium de Overton, et terra de Maelor Saesnek". We shall not attempt to describe the respective limits of these two at this time; nor, indeed, were they known or accurately defined for many years after.

In 7 Edward I Richard de Pyvylsdon restores to the King all the lands and tenements which he held of the King himself in Worthenbury. This is two years after Emma had been ejected by Llewelyn, and one year after the whole of Maelor Saesnek had been bestowed upon Robert de Creveœur (see *Literæ Pat.* of 6 Edward I, exhibited at the death of the said Robert, 9 Edward II, *Cal. Rot. Pat.*). Not only so, but, by deed without date, Worthenbury is bestowed upon a friend of his own, Baldwyn de Frivytt. Then "foresta domini Rogeri de Pyvelesdon" is mentioned in a deed of 1284. Elsewhere we find that a quarrel was going on between the bailiff of the manor and Roger l'Estrange, and with Llywelyn Vachan of Estwyc.¹ It is plain that everything was in confusion; but finally the will of the King prevailed, that Emral should be given to the Shropshire family of Pyvelesdon, whom he favoured. The founder of this family is said to have "come over at the Conquest". This colloquial expression does not prove anything as to national descent. In Freeman's *Norman Conquest*, vol. iii, p. 305, it is shown conclusively that "William invited volunteers from all parts; that the Conquest was *not* a national Norman enterprise; that great numbers of auxiliaries were from Brittany, for the

¹ Placita Rolls, 14/19. Baro Rob. de Crevequer, who took writ v. Roger Extraneus, does not prosecute in *Mia D'o*, m. 35, 42. Pleas at Montgomery, Monday after St. Michael, a'o 10 Edw. I. Lewelin of Estwyc petit Rob. Crevequer manor of "Ov'ton cum pertinentiis", and say "certain of their ancestors served the King". Rob. says "holds of King and by his feoffment, and proffers charter", etc.

Celtic race has a long memory." It may, for instance, be quite a question whether Hugh d'Avranches, the future Earl of Chester, was not one of the Tudor Trevor family who held lands in Maelor under the Princes of Powys Fadog; and so, too, the ancestor of the John de Havering who appears so often in the writs of Edward I as "Joannes d'Avrancis". Some of those who "came over" with the Conqueror may therefore have "gone over" first to enlist themselves under his standard; and perhaps the ancestor of the Pyvelsdons may have been one of these, (1) because Pilson is not known as a name in Normandy by those who are acquainted with its history, and (2) because Pilsdon, Pulston, and Pilson (Pyvelesdon) are all of them names of well-known places in the counties of Dorset and Salop. Pulston is the name of a manor in the parish of Charminster, held, 7 Henry II, by Bernardus Poleyn, and so meaning perhaps "Poleyn's town". The other, Pilsdon Pen, is the highest point in the county of Dorset, standing some 943 feet above the sea, and about $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Bridport, and the same distance from Crewkerne Station. The hill stands a mile northward from the village of Pilsdon; on its eastern limit is a large and strong encampment, encompassed with a triple rampart and ditches, excepting on the eastern side, where the natural ascent is so steep as to have rendered the camp inaccessible. The form of the camp is nearly oval, being adapted to the shape of the hill on which it stands. (Moule's *English Counties*, p. 349.)

The late W. Barnes, the Dorset antiquary, writes: "Earthworks such as Pilsdon were formed before the back reach of any history, and, as I believe, by the free tribes or clans of Britain, each under its tribe-head (*pencenedl*), long ere the time of any head king of Britain, such as Cassibelaunus or of Moelmud (Moelmeed), who lived 300 or 400 years before the Nativity; and I do not think that any Briton could have told the Romans, either from history or tradition, by

what clan Pilsdon was cast up." In Charles Warne's *Ancient Dorset* Pilez is said to be a Celtic word meaning bald, and that the name means the fortress of the bare hill-top.

There is a parish called Pylle, three miles south of Shepton Mallet, the situation of which is thus described by the Hon. H. F. B. Portman, its late rector: "Pylle¹ or Pull means a pool or harbour. In times long gone by an arm of the Bristol Channel evidently extended beyond Glastonbury up the valley, past West Pennard on the south and Pilton on the north; then passing Pylle, Evercreech, and on to Milton Clevedon, where it was stopped by the semi-circle of hills or cliffs. This is the tradition in the neighbourhood, and no doubt is accurate more or less."

The manor of Pillesdon consisted of only three hides. It had belonged in Saxon times to Sauuinus. At the time of the Domesday Survey, Edric, one of the King's Thanes, held it (Eyton's *Key to Domesday*, Dorset, pp. 141-2). Afterwards it was the property of a family who took their name from the place, one of whom, Eudo de Pillesdon, was living in 15 Henry II. Two of this family were Crusaders. Warresius de Pillesdon was living in the time of Richard I, and died on his journey to Jerusalem. Jordan² de Pyvelsdon or Pyllesdon had letters of protection from the Crown, 25 Henry III, on going to the Holy Land. From the Pillesdons this manor passed hereditarily, in the time of Edward III, to the family of Le Jeu, by the marriage of Alice, daughter and heiress of John de Pyllesdon, with John Le Jeu. The present proprietor and patron of the church³ is the Rev. H. T. Bower.

¹ Major Thoyts writes, "in the Kennet Valley the pools formed by the sluices for watering the meadows are called *pilla*."

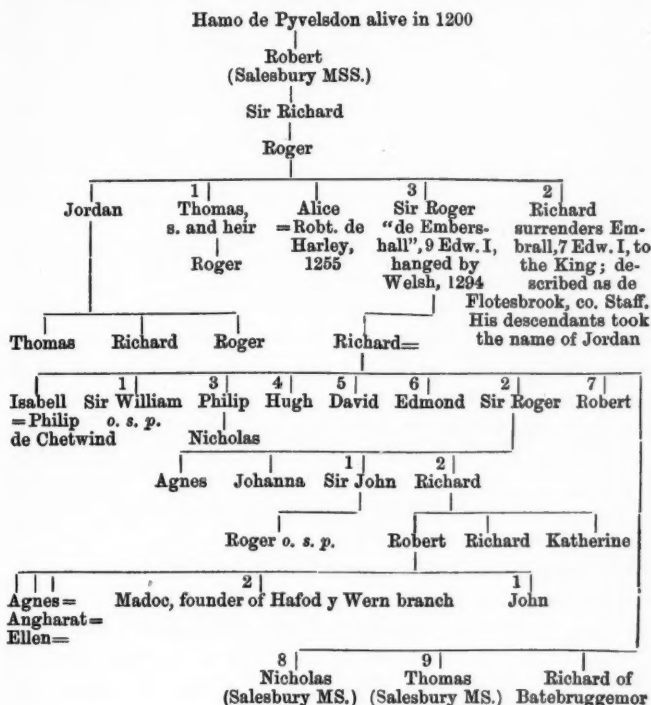
² Hutchin's *History of Dorset*, i, 317.

³ In Hutchin's *History of Dorset*, i, 319, we find, "Pilsdon Church is a small but very ancient building. Under the chancel is a large

Turning now to Salop, we find a place called Pilson near Newport, which is thus described in the Domesday Survey: "Turolde holds Plivesdone. Earl Edwin held it. Here is one hide that pays the gelt; there is land for 4 ox teams; in the time of King Edw. the manor was worth 8s. *per ann.* Turolde found it waste, and so it remains." In J. C. Anderson's *Salopia* we find "Pilson once belonged to Turolde de Verley, and, like his other manors, afterwards became part of the fee of Chetwynd". It is now (1888) a township of that parish, and there is a modern farm, which may have superseded the manor-house; several houses were pulled down at the beginning of this century. Chetwynd Church also is only twenty-one years old, having been removed from a very old site to suit the convenience of the patron. No Pyvelesdon memorials, therefore, are forthcoming. A family with the local name is found in the eleventh century, and exercised, it is plain, great influence on the Welsh border. The name occurs frequently in connection with those of Audley and L'Estrange, and it may have been owing to friendship with the Audleys that Roger de Pyvelesdon was chosen to succeed Emma at Emral. Each one of the family, it is plain to see, was the King of England's man; and, though the name does not occur on the Roll of Battle Abbey, yet we shall find them associated with many Norman families. In the Salesbury MSS. Puleston and Hanmer are mentioned as "English Settlers" in Maelor, all the other families being of British descent. Owing to the repetition of the same Christian names—Roger, Richard, Agnes, John—in each branch of the family, and the absence of dates in public and private records, there is

vault, the burial place of the Hodys and the Wyndhams; but no tomb or inscription here or elsewhere. In the windows have been much painted glass, but mostly defaced by age. There still remain in a south window, I. A. a chevron between 3 black moors' heads, S. II. G. a pair of wings, over it a bend, az. III. G. a chevron, A. In the east window, A. a lion rampant, G., and a bendy of 6, A. and G."

more than usual difficulty in assigning the proper place to each individual; but, having compared the various MSS. Cae Cyriog, Salesbury, Lewis Dwnn, with Emral papers, lent me by the Rector of Worthenbury, the following pedigree may be suggested:



In 1191 Hamo de Pivelesdon is "Recognoser" in the Chesswell trials, was living A.D. 1200, and had an office usually assigned to knights only. (Placita Trin. Term, 2 John, m. 20, Eyton's *Salop*.) In the same month he was a visor, to ascertain the validity of an esscrign de malo lecti, whereby the Abbot of Lilleshall was avoiding the necessity of appearing in the

Courts of Westminster.¹ In Michaelmas Term, 1 John (1199), Hamo de Pyvelesdon, with Adam de Chetwind, Peter de Eiton, Adam de Alarton, Philip de Buterey (? Bubney), Walter d'Elpole, and Pagan de Charenton, who had been of the jury in an assize of novel disseisin between Walter de Witefeld and Robert de Huntingeland respecting the land of "Chershall", were summoned to show in what manner that assize was taken, etc. (Plac. in domo Cap. West., 1 John, vol. x, p. 25.) In George Morris's pedigrees (Eyton) the name of Robert is mentioned as father of Richard de Pyvelesdon, but no references are given, nor have I met with the name in any of the Welsh MSS.

In 1227, 6th May, *William* de Pyvelesdon appoints John Swanesmore, Thomas Coli, and John Taylor his attorneys to receive seisin of all lands and tenements in the township of Puleston from the Lord of Chetwynde. (Emral MS.) In 1253 he is witness to a charter. (Ditto.)

Between 1225-40 Richard de Pyvelesdon witnesses two Wombridge charters, in the beginning of the reign of Henry III. Richard de Pewelesdon is one of the attesting witnesses to a grant from Alianor, daughter of Roger Mussone, to the Canons of Wombridge of an acre of land under Wichele; and also to another grant, about the same time, and with nearly the same witnesses, from Richard de Brugg and Sybilla, his wife, to the same Canons of two seilions of land in the field of Upinton. (Worm. Chart., tit. Upinton, Nos. cvi and cciii, and vol. ii, pp. 226, 230.)

Referring to a marriage between a Pyvelesdon and Agnes Warren of Warrenshall, George Morris says "the pedigree of Warren does not notice this; and, if it did take place, it must have been Roger, sheriff in 1241, or (his father) Richard, who married her."

¹ Of these esscrigns (enquiries) there are four kinds mentioned in law books. This is in respect of a sickness confining to bed.

Waranshall was one of the fifteen members of Stoke-upon-Tern, in the Feodaries of 1284-5 (Anderson's *Salopia*, 152). Roger de Pyvelesdon, who was alive in 1220, is the second person named in the Grand Inquest, 10 May, 37 Henry III (1253), as to whether the King or John FitzAlan were entitled to the custody of the Abbacy of Haghmond during its vacancy by death or otherwise.

In 10 Henry III (1226) Roger de Pyvelesdon, with Roger de Girros, Roger de Weston, etc., attests an agreement between Hymbert, Prior of Wenlock, etc., and Roger, son of William de Corfhull, as to property in Corfhull.

In 1241 Roger de Pyvelesdon, then county clerk for Salop, with Lord John le Strange, then sheriff, witnesses an agreement between Sir Odo de Hodenet, son of Sir Baldwin de Hodenet, and the Abbey of Shrewsbury. (Shrewsbury Chartulary, No. 26, 406, and vol. ii, p. 313.) (1241) the same year, and then sheriff, Roger de Pyvelesdon, with Roger de Girros, Hugh, son of Robert, Will de Hadlega, and others, attests a grant of confirmation made by William Banastr to the Canons of Haghmond, whereby he confirmed the grants made by his father and his predecessors as to lands in Hardewick, Caldenhulle, Shettewall. (Haghmond Chartulary, fo. 104.) He is said to have married a girl (? heiress) of Edge-by-Malpas (Harl. MS. 1971), to whom the Christian name Agnes is given. According to the Salesbury MSS. a Roger Pulesdon living in 1345 marries for his first wife Margaret, daughter of Sir William Monthermer. It is more probable that she was wife (first or second) to this Roger, who was living in 1241. Mr. G. F. Clark writes: "There is, as far as I know, but one family of Monthermer, that represented by Ralph de M., a simple Esquire, who married, in 1296, Joan, widow of the Earl de Clare." It is also said that Roger de Pyvelesdon had a daughter Alice by his wife Margaret Monthermer, and that she married Robert

de Harley. This Robert succeeded his father "Richard, who held a knight's fee in Harle in 1240, and became one of the coroners of Salop, and died in the office" (Anderson's *Salopia*, p. 220). This is confirmed by the following charter:—

A.D. 1255. Roger de Pyvelesdon grants to Robert de Harlegh in frank marriage with Alice his daughter half a mark annual rent which William de Donvill paid for a tenement held under the granter in the vill of Farlawe, co. Salop. (Dugdale's MSS., vol. xxxix, fol. 80.)

There are many charters at this date witnessed by a Roger de Pyvelesdon which, in the uncertainty as to the date of his death, may be assigned to him or to his son Roger. If we assume, on the supposed authority of a Hanmer MS., that he lived till 1272, the following will, no doubt, refer to him.

39 Henry III, 1254. Roger de Pyvelesdon, custos of the son and heir of John de Dodyton, which he hath of the gift of John Fitz Alan, held Dodyton, in which is $1\frac{1}{2}$ hide, and it does suit at Hundred Court, and pays for the Sheriff 6*d.* Stretward, and 12 pence Motfeh. (Rot. Hundred., v. ii, p. 81.) He also appears as custos of an ancestor of the present possessors of Hawkestone. "Adam Wele holds 1 hide of land at firm in la Hulle until the age of the heir of Robert de la Hulle, from Roger de Pyvelesdon, for 11th part of a Kt.'s fee, and does suit to the Hundred." (Rot. Hund., v. ii, p. 74.)

C. s. d.—Robert de Wodecote grants to Roger de Pyvelesdon a moiety of land called le Quebbe. Hiis testibus He. de Chetwinde, Jordan de Pyvelesdon, Michal de Morton, James of the same. (Woodcote Evidences.) [This land seems to have come into the possession of his grandson Roger, son of Thomas.] The same Robert grants to the same Roger a virgate of land in Linden. Hiis testibus D'no Will'o Pantulf de Hales, D'no H. de Weston, Will'o de Ipestan, Mic. de Morton, James of the same, John de Weston,

Seneschal to Lord Nicholas de Audley. (Woodcote Evidences.) [Afterwards the property of Roger, son of Thomas.] This Roger is probably the one to whom a cross was erected at Newport, mentioned in an undated deed (see Harl. MS. 1985, fol. 244); from which it appears that a Roger de Pyvelesdon witnessed three deeds there transcribed: (1) a grant by Nicholas de Audithley to his burgesses of Newport; (2) a release by the same to the same; (3) a grant by the same Nicholas to the same burgesses of land to build a market cross, which extends in breadth "a predicto muro cimeterii usque ad crucem positam pro animâ domini Rogeri de Pyvelesdon". He left four sons besides his daughter Alice, wife of Robert de Harley. All of these seem to have been men of note in their day. Thomas de Pyvelesdon, son and heir, was an eminent London merchant, noticed three times in the *Hist. of the Barons' Wars*, by Blaauw (London, 1844). He and Stephen Buckerell were elected captains by the citizens. He was chosen Constabularius, and Buckerell Marshal. He was present with Simon Montfort at the battle of Lewes, 14th May 1264. In the list of those who were imprisoned in the Tower are the names of Roger de Pyvelesdon and Richard, his brother; and in 1265 Thomas Pyvelesdon and others kept prisoners at Windsor. A.D. 1272-78, Master Thomas, son and heir of Roger, in the King's prison, attests charters of Shrewsbury Abbey. (Emral. MS.) In 1285, Thomas Pyvelesdon sent into exile.

In the *Hist. of North Wales*, by William Cathrall, vol. ii, p. 128, we find: "Some Welsh manuscripts assert that Thomas Puleston, Esquire, brother to Sir Roger Puleston, Knight, was buried at Abererch, co. Caernarvon." Pennant has been quoted as making this statement; but I cannot find any passage to this effect, and should be glad to know what Welsh MSS. are referred to.

In the church of Abererch, on the north side of the modern communion-table, and partly beneath the rails,

is an incised stone coffin-lid, which, upon a large cross surrounded by foliations, bears a plain shield, and upon this a sword. It does not appear that any considerable obliteration could have been made; neither is there a trace of inscription upon the edge of the stone. It is known to have rested near the screen in the north aisle, and to have been removed for greater security to the upper part of the south aisle, where it now is (1888). He had a son named Roger.

1288, July.—Roger, son of Master Thomas, sues Roger, son of Jordan, Alice, his wife; Richard, son of Jordan and Adam de Legh. (Emral MS.)

1292 (20 Edward I).—Agreement between Roger, son of Jordan de Pyvelesdon, and Roger, son of Thomas de Pyvelesdon, respecting some waste lands at Pyvelesdon and a wood called Holston. (Emral MS.)

28 Edward I.—Roger, son of Thomas de Pyvelesdon, was one of the Grand Inquest appointed in King Edward's Charter (Feb. 14, 29 Edward I) to inquire into the usurpations made under the Forest Laws. (Shrewsbury Chartulary, 279, v. Appt., vol. i, p. x.)

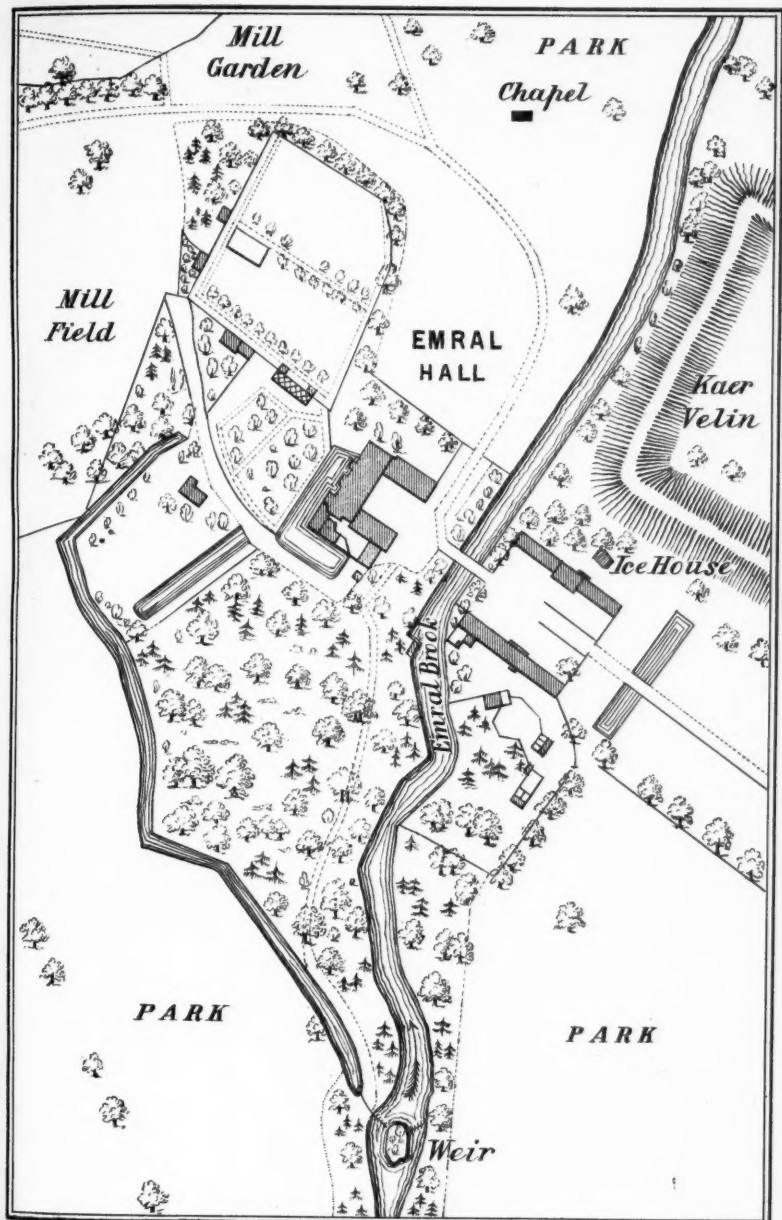
1306 (34 Edward I).—The same persons enter into a statutory obligation before Thomas Cole, Mayor of Shrewsbury. (Emral MS.)

1311 (4 Edward II).—Grant by Roger, son of Thomas de Pyvelesdon, to John Hynkle of one-third of seven messuages, a water-mill, and fish-pond, one carucate of land, three pieces called le Cwebbe, and 33s. rent-charge in Lyndon at a rent of nine marks a year, for which the said John Hynkle paid a consideration of forty marks.

1311.—Confirmation of the above by the children of Roger, son of Thomas de Pyvelesdon (to whom he had given the said tenements for their lives), to John Hynckley, he paying them the said rent.

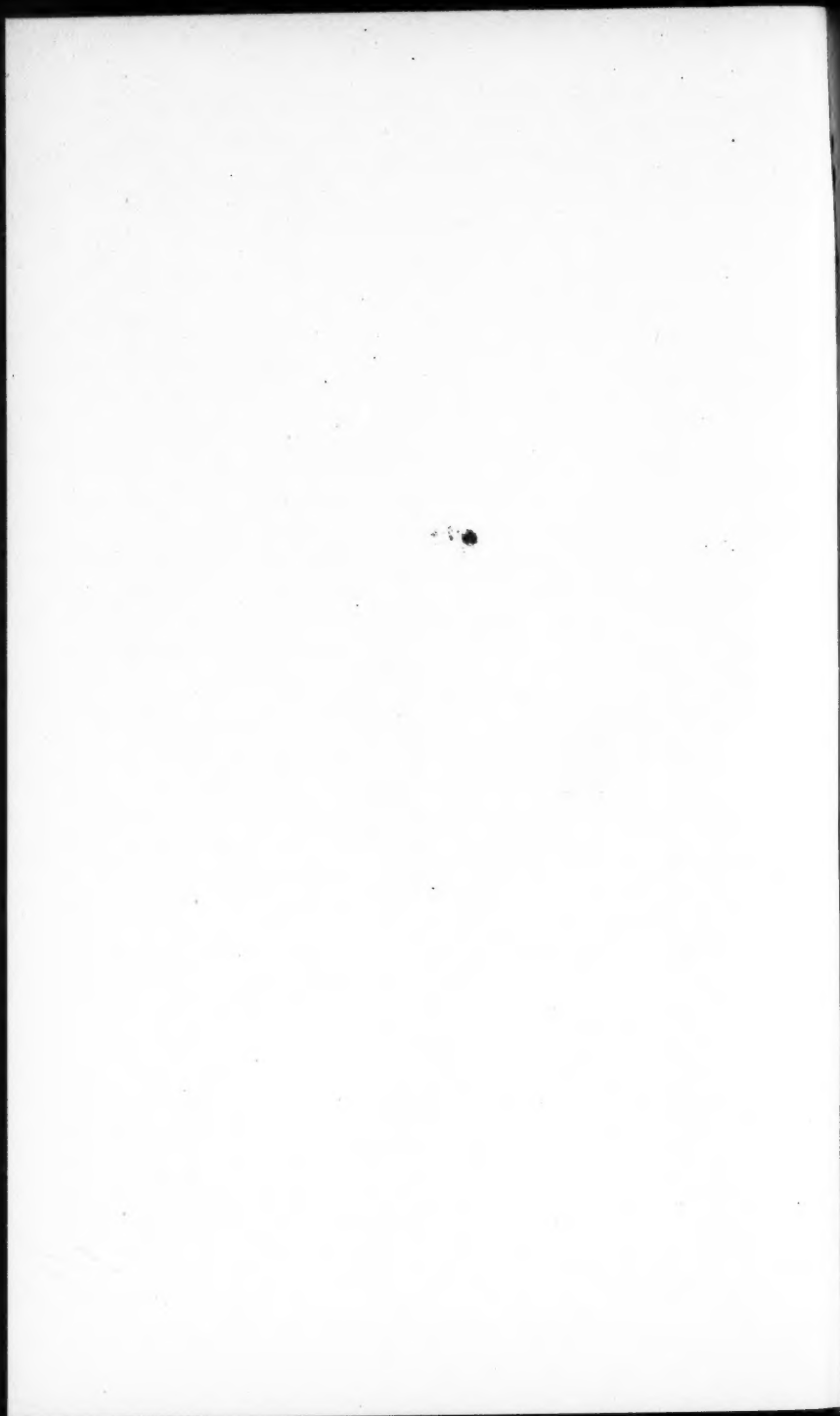
To Richard (the second son of Roger I) the following grant seems to belong, preceding a similar one to his brother Roger:—

20 March (12 Edward I).—Rex has literas suas



A.E.S. m. 100 yds.





patentes dat. apud Rothelan concessit officium vice-comitis Comitatus Caernarvon (quamdiu sibi placuerit) Magistro Rico de Pyvelisdon cum annuali feodo 40 librarum (ut apparet in Turri London, in Rotulis Walliæ de eodem anno).

Ditto consimiles literas habuit Rogerus de Pyvelesdon de officio, Vice Comitis, Comit. Anglesey cum consimili feodo, ut apparet in eodem Rotulo (vid. infra).

This Richard seems to have been the original grantee of Emral, and to have surrendered it to the King: "Carta Ric'i de Pyvelsdon p'quam reddidit Regi Edwardo omnes terras & tenementa que de ipso Rege tenuit in Worthingbury in p'tibus de Mayelor Seysenek, dat. an. regni ipsius Regis VII (1279) et irrotul in rubro libro scaccarii." As Maelor was then put into the hands of Robert de Crevequer, the grant to Baldwin de Frivytt probably followed this surrender by Richard; but there is no date. "Carta Rob'ti de Crevequer per quam dedit Baldewyno de Frivytt totam villam de Worthingbury cum advocacione eccle'ie ejusdem h'end sibi, heredibus," etc. (Rot. Fin., Hen. III and Edw. I, p. 72.)

"Richard is stated to have been of Flotesbrook, *Salop*, 20 Edward I" (1292), in the Emral pedigree, receiving it, perhaps, in compensation for Emral, and "his descendants are said to have taken the name of Jordan." This seems to be confirmed by the following extracts from Papworth's *Ordinary of British Armorial*, p. 996: "Sa. three mullets and a bordure engr. arg. for Barbour, Flotesbrook,¹ co. *Stafford*; also for

¹ See also Harwood's *Staffordshire*. "In the 20th cong. Flotesbrook, co. Staff., vulgarly Flashbrook, was in the King's hands, and 24 Edw. I was the seat of Ricardus de Pulesdone, who had issue Jordanus de Puleston, who had issue Thomas Jordan, in whose race, by the name of Thomas Jordan, it continued till the time of Hen. VI or Ed. IV, when one Brown, who was Barber to Henry Duke of Buckingham, and therefore took the name of Barber, married, as I take it, Jordane's daughter and heir. John Barber, or Barbour, had issue John of Flashbrook, etc., etc. Arms, sa. 3 mullets pierced, a bordure engrailed, arg."

Erdeswick, and for Perwincke"; and "Sa. three mullets of six points pierced arg. within a bordure erm., for Jordaine, Windsor Forest, co. Berks, temp. Edw. III."

Jordan, the fourth son of Roger, was living in 1256, and three sons of his are mentioned in old charters—Thomas, Richard, Roger, the latter having a wife named Alice. "1256.—Jordan. Odo de Hodenett had claimed a carucate of land in Wyletowe against Jordan, tenant thereof, and by writ of Mort d'Ancestre. He now renounces his claim, and Jordan concedes half the premises to hold to his heirs under Jordan and his heirs at 12*d.* rent." (Emral MS.)

About 20 Edward I (1292).—Lease by Roger, son of Jordan, to Roger de Pyvelesdon of a curtilage [at Witelow?], in the township of Pyvelesdon, at a rent of one pair of white [gloves?] annually; the lessor covenanting not to build on the chief messuage and garden, which he retains. (Salesbury MSS.) For other notices of this Roger, *vide supra*.

No date.—Jordan de Pyvelsdon, with Robert de Wodecote, attests a grant from William, son of Reginald of Little Hales, to James, son of William de Morton, of 5*s.* 4*d.* rent in Tibbriton; the other witnesses are Hugh de Eton, William de Mokeleston, Michael de Merton, etc. (? Woodcote Evidences.)

...—Roger, son of Jordan de Pyvelesdon, with William de Cayntun and others, witnesses a grant from Margery, daughter of Adam de Brimstre of Little Hales, widow to John, son of William Randulf, of a messuage and half virgate in ditto, that which Roger, son of Robert Saye, formerly held, and of which he me legally enfeoffed, as is contained in my charter which I have of the aforesaid Roger. (Woodcote Evidences.)

1301-2.—Roger, son of Jordan de Pyvelsdon, elected by the communities of the county of Salop one of the assessors or collectors of the 15th granted in Parliament Jan. 20, 29 Edward I, and empowered accordingly by commission tested Nov. 1, 29 Edward I, and

writ of Assist., Feb. 9, 30 Edward I. (Writs of Parliament and Mil. Summons.)

The second son "Richard" is referred to in Eyton's *Salopia*, viii, 98: "Master Richard, son of Jordan de Pyvelsdon, who lived near Newport, Salop."

As Thomas, the son and heir of Roger, was last heard of as sent into exile in 1285, it is probable that the following entries refer to Thomas, son of Jordan: "Master Thomas de Pulesdone attests a release from Osbert, son of William, son of Walter de Tuggeford, relative to lands in Tuggeford. (Morris[Eyton], no date.)

Anno 1279, 5 Id. Junii.—Peckham's *Register*, Lambeth. "Homagia facta, etc., Comes Glovernem ante horam vespertinam fecit homag. & fidelitatem, etc. Clericis sociis dicti D'ni Archiepiscopi. D'no Joh. de Bosco. Milit. fil. Arnulphi de Boxo. Ric'o de Teyden. Magistro T. de Pulesden."

1311 (4 Edward II).—Thomas de Pulesdon (valetts), of co. Stafford; a supervisor of array for co. Salop; leader of levies. Sheriff directed to pay his expenses. Commn., May 20. (Morris [Eyton] MS.)

1322.—Thomas de Pyvelesdon, one of the manucaptors for the good behaviour of Thomas Wither, on his discharge from prison as an adherent of the Earl of Lancaster, July 11. (Morris [Eyton] MS.)

We now come to the founder of the Flintshire branch of the house, Roger, third son of Roger I de Pyvylesdon. He was, we are told, a personal favourite of Edward I, and it was by the King's intervention, no doubt, that Robert de Crevequer's nominee was removed from Emral, and Roger Pulesdon established there. The exact date does not appear, but he is "de Embers-hall" in 1283. In 1284, "foresta d'ni Rogeri de Pyvylston" occurs as a boundary in a grant of lands by Owen ap Jeuaf ap Caradok. (J. Salesbury's MSS., p. 98.)

In the Hundred Rolls for Salop, 7 and 8 Edward I, his name stands second among the twelve jurors on the inquest, as to "how many and what demesne

manors the King holds in his own hand". Hamo le Botiler stands first, and Rogerus de P'stone next.

6 Edward I (1277-8).—Pleas at Albo Monasterio bef. R'de Ferryngham, Adam de Montgomer complains v. Llew. Pr. of Wales that he took his grain at Clynnoc and carried it away. Pledge, Roger Sprenhoose and Rog. de Pyvelesdon. (Exchequer Rolls, Wallia Miscellaneous Bag., No. 38, M.I.)

In 12 Edward I (1284) he is appointed Sheriff and Vice-comes of Anglesey (Ayloffe's *Rot. Wall.*, 89), and the expression "consimiles literas", quoted above, shows that it was his brother Richard who received the same offices in Caernarvon. After the death of David, the last Prince of Wales (A.D. 1282), "Governors" of Caernarvon were appointed: 1. Maidenhaache; 2. John de Havering, 21 Oct. 1289. The title was then changed to "Constable", and these were—3. Ada. de Wetenhall; 4. Roger Pulesdon, who died in 1294, when the office ceased. Roger is said to have married "Agnes" [*Jane in Dwnn's Pedigree*], daughter of David le Clerk, Baron of Malpas, by his second wife, called also Angharad, by whom he had a son and heir, Richard. (Cae Cyriog MS.)

23 May, 12 Edward I.—Rex præcepit Camerario suo de Caernarvon quod allocaret Rog. de Pyvelesdon, Vice-Comi. de Anglesey pro servitio suo 20*li.* de redditu. Firmæ istius manerii quod idem Rog'us tenuit de Rege in Anglesey.

18 Edward I, 13 May.—Rex precepit eodem Camerario allocare Rogero de Pyvelesdon Vic. de Anglesey in primo computo suo 68*li.* 4*s.* 11*d.* de exitibus officii sui predicti per ipsum Rogerum in negotiis Regis ibidem expens:—

17 Edward I.—Pivelesdon, Roger de, and Joan, his wife, guardians of William, son and heir of Thomas de Venables, against the Abbot of Chester. Right of presentation to the Church of Astebury. (App. to 26th Report, Welsh Records, No. 4, p. 39.)

In the *Hist. of Wales*, by Caradoc of Llancarvan,

under date 1293-4, it is said: "King Edward was now in actual enmity and war with the King of France, for the carrying on of which he wanted a liberal subsidy and supply from his subjects. This tax was, with a great deal of passion and reluctance, levied in divers places of the kingdom, but more especially in Wales; the Welch, never being acquainted with such large contributions before, violently stormed and exclaimed against it. But, not being satisfied with vilifying the King's command, they took their own Captain, Roger de Puelesdon, who was appointed collector of the said subsidy, and hanged him, together with divers others who abetted the collecting of the tax;" and on page 307: "the King being acquainted with these insurrections, and desirous to quell the stubbornness of the Welch, but most of all to revenge the death of his great favourite, Roger de Puelesdon, recalled his brother Edmund, Earl of Lancaster," etc. "The collection of the tax must have commenced in 1293; see Ayloffe's *Rotuli Walliæ*, Dec 29, A.D. 1293, p. 99; and Puleston's murder must have taken place after 18th Jan. 1294, for on that day he witnesses at Emral—being then a knight—a deed, to which Richard de Puleston is a party." (E. Breese's *Kalendars of Gwynedd*, p. 48.)

Madog, an illegitimate son of Llywelyn ab Gruffydd, the last sovereign Prince of Wales, was at the head of this revolt, and he afterwards defeated the English under the command of the King's brother near Denbigh. In vol. xiv of the Lancashire and Cheshire Record Society, the "*Annales Cestrienses*" (recently issued) contain the following, under A.D. 1295: "Et circa festum sancti Petri ad vincula [Augs't] captus est Madocus princeps Walliæ per dominum Johannem de Haverynys tunc justiciarium Walliæ qui eum London misit ad regem;" and "1296, post pascha captus fuit Griffinus ecloyt (Clwyd) a domino Johanne de Haverynys et ductus London."

In vol. ii of his *Tours in Wales*, pp. 398-9, T. Pen-

nant says: "At Caernarvon a very antient house called Plas Pulesdon is remarkable for the fate of its first owner, etc. The representative of the place is elected by its burgesses, and those of Conwy, Pwllheli, Nefyn, and Crickaeth. The first member was John Puleston; and the second time it sent representatives, which was in 1st Edward VI, it chose Robert Puleston, and the county elected John, as if both town and county determined to make reparation to the family for the cruelty practised on its ancestor."

1305 (33 Edward I).—Petition made to the Prince of Wales at Kennington, by Griffin Vychan and others, that they had been compelled to pay four marks yearly by Roger de Puleston, Viscount of Anglesey; which was inquired into by John de Havering, late Justice of North Wales, and certified to be unjust, under the seals of a jury of twenty-four. (Emral MS.)

In a writ, dated from Berwick-upon-Tweed, 4th July, 7 Edward II, the King pardons Adas Goch de Worthynbury pro morte Joh'nis de Cornyfer, et Rog'i le Maillour de Ov'ton Madoc, and for all transgressions in our reign or the last. [Does this refer to the death of Roger Puleston?] (Broughton MSS.)

The Rev. J. H. Ward, of Gussage St. Michael, Dorset, thinks that Emral may, in British or Phœnician times, have been a *τέμενος* (*locus consecratus*), and he notices that the French name for Stonehenge is *ημρης*, the letters of which, in their numerical value, make up the cycle 366.

REPORTS ON LLANIO AND ON CHURCH RESTORATION.

BY J. W. WILLIS-BUND, F.S.A.

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LLANIO.

So far as I am aware, no detailed description of the Roman station at Llanio, in the parish of Llanddewibrefi, Cardiganshire, has ever been given to the Society. The inscribed stones that have been found here have been the subject of much speculation; but I have only been able to find allusions to the place, and no regular account of it, or of the articles which have been found there from time to time, in the Society's *Proceedings*. I have therefore ventured to bring together in this paper such information as I could collect from previous writers and from local inquiries.

Llanio-isa is situated on the left bank of the Teifi (Tuerobius), close to the Manchester and Milford Railway, between Tregaron and Lampeter, about a mile on the Lampeter side of the Pont Llanio Station. It is about seven miles from Lampeter, and three from Tregaron. It may be questionable whether or not it is the ancient Loventium mentioned thus by Ptolemy: "Again, south from the countries before mentioned, but in the most western part, are the Dimetæ, among whom are these towns: Loventium, long. $15^{\circ} 45'$, lat. $55^{\circ} 10'$; Maridunum, long. $15^{\circ} 30'$, lat. $55^{\circ} 40'$. More easterly than these are the Silyres, whose town is Bullæum;" but that it was a Roman station of some importance is clear from the extent of ground it occupied. It was situate at the junction of two roads, one from Maridunum (Carmarthen), which followed the

course of the Teifi, and of which traces can still be seen near Llanbyther, at Maes-y-Gaer,¹ and Lampeter; the other, the Sarn Helen, so called, according to the local tradition, from having been made by a Roman empress named Helen,² which started from Llanfair-arybryn (Llandovery),³ passed by Caio, the gold mines of Gogofau, a Roman villa at a place called "Tre Goch",⁴ found and destroyed about 1876, followed the valley of the Twrch, by the modern villages of Farmers, Llanycrwys, thence over Craig Twrch to Llanfair-clydogau, and proceeding northwards crossed the Teifi to Llanio. From Llanio it proceeds still northwards past Llanbadarnodwyn and a fort called Pen-y-Gaer, or Garnllwyd, by another large fort known as Castell Flemish, and thence on to the mineral district of North Cardiganshire. The line of road, so far as it can now be clearly traced, is marked on the Ordnance Map. In parts this road is still well defined, as on the north side from Pen-y-Gaer to Llanio, and on the south from Llanfairclydogau to the Carmarthenshire boundary; here it is hardly altered, and it is said⁵ that up to a few years before 1861 this part of the road was in admirable preservation, twenty feet broad, and well barrelled towards the middle; but the Cardiganshire magistrates sitting at Lampeter ordered it to be destroyed, in spite of the remonstrances of their surveyor.

The approaches to Llanio were well guarded; on the northern side was the strong camp of Castell Flemish, a fort which is still in a fair state of preservation. About a mile nearer Llanio on the other side of the valley is Pen-y-Gaer, a fort of which but little remains, but from its position it must have been strong. On the east, about two miles up the Teifi, is Tomen Llanio; but this, if a fort, is probably not a

¹ *Arch. Camb.*, 4th Ser., vol. ix, p. 344.

² Wright, *The Celt, the Roman, and the Saxon*, p. 144.

³ *Arch. Camb.*, 4th Ser., vol. ix, p. 320.

⁴ *Ibid.*

⁵ *Ibid.*, vol. vii, p. 309.

Roman work. Where the valley of the Dulas narrows, about two miles from Lampeter, are two forts, one on the right bank of the valley called Gaer, close to where the Derry Ormond column stands : the one on the opposite bank, called Castell Goytre, a large and fairly perfect fort ; while guarding the Teifi valley are two forts, one on each bank, that on the right bank known as Castell Allt Goch, and that on the left as Caernau. All of these are marked on the Ordnance Map. On the south, above Llanfairclydogau, just where the Sarn Helen turns off over the mountain, at a place not marked on the Ordnance Map called Panteg,¹ is a small square fort or camp, in good preservation, about 36 yards long by 28 yards wide ; the banks have been partly cultivated away, but enough still remains to show very plainly its extent, and the four entrances opposite each other are evident. It will thus be seen that on each side the approach to Llanio was carefully guarded ; so it may fairly be inferred it was a station of some importance. It is difficult to trace the Sarn Helen from Llanfairclydogau to Llanio ; local tradition says the road crossed the Teifi by a bridge near a farm called Godregarth, and that when the river is very low the foundations of the bridge can still be seen. I have, however, looked in vain for them. In a dry summer the line of the road is said to be very plain between Llanio and the river. This summer (1887) the site of the road could be clearly traced from the grass burning up across a pasture field on it sooner than in other places. This field adjoined the railway, and the burnt part of the field went in a straight line towards the river for the reputed site of the bridge. In a field between the two points, but also in this line, traces of the road, *i.e.*, paving-stones, were found in October 1887, when ploughing. To be able to fix the line of the road is important, as showing the route the Sarn Helen took between the two portions that now remain, and also as showing that

¹ *Arch. Camb.*, 4th Ser., vol. ix, p. 326 ; vol. x, p. 56.

the station was a far larger one than has been usually supposed ; for Caer Castell, where the inscribed stones were said to have been found, and the site of the buildings where the excavations have taken place, are at least some two or three hundred yards away from the road, and from some buildings found this autumn and from the road it is nearly a quarter of a mile to the other side of the station. Caer Castell, which is always pointed out as the site of the station, was probably that of the camp. On one side of it are some faint traces of embankment, and in it stones have been constantly found. It is an arable field of some five acres, higher than the rest of the surrounding ground. I am told that this year the corn withered up in two broad lines across the field, the lines crossing at right angles, a statement which, if true, would go to show the existence of two paved streets crossing each other at right angles. Adjoining Caer Castell on the flat towards the river the foundations of buildings are clearly to be seen. Here it was that the excavations of this year (1887) were made.

The fact of there being a Roman station at this spot is, I believe, first noticed in Lhwyd's additions to Gibson's edition of Camden's *Britannia* (1695). On col. 645 he figures two of the inscribed stones that have been found here, and states :—

“A Country-man told me there was another [inscription] at a house called *Lhanio-tyfaw*, in this parish, distant about a mile from the Church. Being come thither, I found these two Inscriptions, and was inform'd that several others had been discover'd by digging, but that the stones were applied to some uses, and the Inscriptions not regarded.” He adds : “Besides Roman Inscriptions, they find here sometimes their coyns, and frequently dig up brick and large free-stone neatly wrought. The place where these Antiquities are found, is called *Kae'r Kestilh*, which signifies *Castle-field*, or to speak more distinctly, the *Field of Castles*; tho' at present there remains

not above ground the least sign of any building : nor were there any (for what I could learn) within the memory of any person now living in the neighbourhood, or of their Fathers or Grandfathers. However, seeing it is thus call'd, and that it affords also such manifest marks of its being once inhabited by the Romans, we have little or no reason to doubt, but that they had a Fort or Garrison, if not a considerable Town at this place. And that being granted, it will also appear highly probable, that what we now call *Lhanio*, was the very same with that which Ptolemy places in the Country of the *Dimetae*, by the name of *Lovantium*, or (as Mr. Camden reads it) *Lovantium*. If any shall urge, that to suppose it only a Castle, and not a City or Town of note, is to grant it not to have been the old *Lovantium*; I answer, that perhaps we do but commit a vulgar Error, when we take all the Stations in the *Itinerary*, and Burroughs of Ptolemy, for considerable Towns or Cities; it being not improbable, but that many of them might have been only Forts or Castles with the addition of a few Houses, as occasion requir'd."

Meyrick, in his *History of Cardiganshire* (1810), p. 272, gives the following account of the place: "Llanio-issa was formerly the ancient Loventium of the Romans, and a considerable station on the great western road called Sarn Ellen, between Maridunum, or Caermarthen, and Penallt, near Machynlleth. Several coins and culinary utensils have been dug up here, and three Roman inscribed stones are built up in the walls of two cottages on this spot. . . . Almost the whole of this place is covered with the fragments of the finest brick, which the Romans must have brought with them. There are also some small remains of pieces of brickwork and lime mixed with common stone still to be seen; and one entire piece, having its surface smooth and polished, was taken up not long ago, and placed at the bottom of an oven then making in a neighbouring mill, where it still remains. In one of

the grounds of this farm a large piece of unshapen lead was dug up, which, when melted, weighed sixteen pounds. There is a piece of ground to the south-east of the farmhouse called 'Cae'r Castell', or the 'field of the Castle', in which are still the remains of the foundations of buildings."

All subsequent writers have practically adopted this inaccurate description of Meyrick's in their account of Llanio; it is the one that is found in the South Wales guide-books of the present day. It is obviously the basis of the following description by the Rev. H. L. Jones, written in July 1861, and which appears in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* for that year.¹ He says: "Any casual observer might visit this spot without perceiving that he was on the site of a Roman town at least as large as Lampeter of the present day. Some faint traces of embankment may be observed on and about Cae'r Castell; but it is on the flat towards the river that you must look for foundations of houses. Here the tenant of the farm, a person of intelligence and courtesy, pointed out to us the sites of several buildings. Here they dug up for us stones and mortar of walls, still in their courses, under ground; here they showed us how the soil of the surrounding fields was filled with bricks, and where lumps or weights of lead had been discovered."

In 1878, at their Lampeter Meeting, the Cambrian Archæological Society visited Llanio, and give this description of it:² "At Llanio traces could be seen of portions of the Roman camp, Loventium, and in all directions pieces of Roman brick and mortar; but much excavation will have to be done before any satisfactory account can be given of it."

Both these accounts are incorrect in describing pieces of Roman bricks and mortar as being found in *all* directions. They are only found, as far as I can make out, in one place, the flat towards the river, where the

¹ *Arch. Camb.*, 3rd Ser., vol. vii, p. 312.

² *Ibid.*, 4th Ser., vol. ix, p. 353.

recent excavations have been made. In the other fields stones are often found, but no bricks.

Before describing the excavations it will be as well to mention some of the things that have been found at Llanio from time to time. As far as I can ascertain, very little record remains of what has hitherto been found, and the things themselves are all dispersed or lost. I leave the inscribed stones to a later part of the paper.

The most interesting and most curious find is a wooden female head (which, by the courtesy of the owner, Mr. S. Jones of Llanio Fawr, I am able to exhibit here to-night), found some years ago, when digging peat in a field called *Caer Gwyrfil*, which adjoins *Caer Castell*. The head is fully described and figured in a paper in *Archæologia Cambrensis*.¹ It is said to be of birch,² and, notwithstanding it is in a most wonderful state of preservation, it is suggested it is of Roman origin. "The careful and artistic braiding of the hair, from the forehead to the back of the head, with the cavities in the place of eyes, suggested that the head was not of modern workmanship, and led to the inference, when the place of its find was taken into account, that it may be Roman. A socket-hole extends from the collar upwards into the neck, which apparently served to fix the head on the body of the figure or statuette to which it belonged; but there are no rivet-holes or signs of any other mode of attachment. On examination the right side of the head appears to be smooth and perfect, while the surface of the left side is slightly abraded. This may be accounted for by the supposition that the left side was that exposed to the atmosphere on its deposit. Mr. Jones said that there were 'hands with part of

¹ 4th Ser., vol. x, p. 81.

² In a discussion that took place upon this paper, the President, Dr. Evans, suggested the head was of yew, alluding to the fact that yew in a fairly preserved state has been found in the Swiss lakewellings.

an arm' belonging to the head, but they had been lost many years."

In the same field, *Caer Gwyrfil* (? *Milwyr*, i.e., soldiers' field), there was formerly a large sepulchral mound, full of bones, that was carted away a few years before 1878 as compost for the fields.¹

The Manchester and Milford Railway passes through a part of the station, and, as it was being made in 1865, a good many fragments of pottery are said to have been discovered; one large perfect vessel was found, but was taken away by the sub-contractor to adorn his London house. Although I have made such inquiries as I could about it, I have never been able to trace it.

Except a small silver coin found in 1886 (which a stranger took possession of and carried away), the finding of fragments of brick now and then, and when ploughing for potatoes (when the ground is ploughed much deeper than usual) the turning up large stones, I have been unable to ascertain that anything of importance has been discovered until the spring of 1887.

Adjoining *Caer Castell* to the east, but at a much lower level in the flat towards the river, is a field, at the lower end of which are the traces of at least three buildings, and it is in one of these—the one to the east, nearest the garden of the farmhouse—that the excavations were made, in the spring of 1887, by Mr. Lloyd Williams. He has kindly supplied me with the following account of his proceedings:—

"Operations were begun on an oval-shaped mound, situated in a marshy field below the farm-buildings. Mr. Jones, of *Llanio Vawr*, mentioned that this mound had been pointed out to him, by a party of the Cambrian archaeologists who visited *Llanio* during the Lampeter Meeting of 1878, as the probable position of a bath in some way connected with the Roman camp on *Caer Castell*. Several cuttings were made across

¹ *Arch. Camb.*, 4th Ser., vol. ix, p. 353.

the narrower end, in the hope of coming to a wall, but nothing was turned up, with the exception of some loose stones and broken bricks, among the latter of which, however, was found a small portion of what appears to have been an earthenware vessel. Further search in another direction resulted in the discovery of a wall about three feet thick, and by following this a cross-wall was reached extending at right angles either way. By working along the walls a room was eventually traced out; oyster-shells and pieces of iron, T-shaped, used probably to fix the tiling, were found along this part, and here and there bones, some of which are pronounced to be human remains. It was decided, on discovering this room, that for the present the work should be confined to clearing out the space within its four walls. This occupied several days, and the materials found inside give indications of there having been a great downfall of masonry, etc., at some time or other. Most of the brickwork within two feet of the surface was completely shattered, and it was difficult at first to establish any conjecture as to the nature of the building; but a careful removal of the soil leaves little doubt that it formed part of a heating arrangement or hypocaust, constructed, as far as can be made out, somewhat as follows: the lowest portion of the ground floor is laid in large bricks; over this a pavement of rough stones, placed on end and embedded in clay, on which are supported short pillars about seven inches high. The pillars, formed of flat bricks, are almost a foot apart, running in parallel lines about nine deep. In the space between the pillars were broken portions of flue-tiles, that is, square brick troughs of baked clay with holes, in some cases one, in others two, on opposite sides. A few of them are preserved in good condition. Large quantities of soot were also distinctly traceable. The large slabs which abound in the *débris*, and which show signs of great exposure to heat, must have rested on the pillars, and the masses of concrete lying about in all directions were probably laid over all."

Mr. Lloyd Williams, in a letter to me, adds:—

“The pillars are nine deep, and about one foot apart; but I am uncertain about the number of parallel rows, and I am inclined to think there must have been a passage at one end, most probably the one due west in the drawing. The sketch gives a good idea of the apartment as it stands, so I send it, and will get its accuracy more fully tested.

“In addition to what I mentioned, a small piece of polished marble was discovered, and some stone resembling Bath, showing signs of workmanship. I have with me the best specimens of what may be picked up in plenty on the spot; but what I have is, perhaps, in a better state of preservation.”

What I found on examining the spot about six weeks after the excavations were finished was a room 18 by 20 feet (inside measure). At about 18 inches from the surface there was a wall of rough stones (slate flags they would be called now); it is the local stone of the district. This wall came to within a few inches of the surface at some points, but was nowhere more than 18 inches below it. The wall would have been about 3 feet high. In the west side there were two openings at each end about 5 feet wide, the one on the north being level with the floor. That on the south was not excavated to the floor. There was also a similar opening in the north-east corner. I was unable to measure the thickness of the walls (except at the north-east corner, where the wall was 4 feet thick), as the soil that had been excavated was thrown out too close to the walls. The south side wall was carried on for some little distance (10 feet or so) beyond the south wall of the room; but the excavation had not been sufficiently carried out to show if there was another room to the south, or why the wall was so carried on. The floor of the room is formed of large red bricks or flooring-tiles; those I measured were 20 by 17 inches, and some were very light, and others exceptionally heavy. On some of them there was a

circular pattern.¹ I did not find any fitted so as to see if the circle was made into any pattern on the floor. Some of these tiles were *in situ*. On this floor were placed bricks about 16 to 18 inches apart, which carried a row of slate slabs similar to those that formed the walls, but not so thick; on this came a layer of concrete about 8 to 10 inches thick, comprised of fragments of brick and lime. Both these materials must have come from a distance, as now all the lime required for agricultural purposes is brought by railway, and before the railways were made it had to be brought by ponies or in carts from the Black Mountain, on the other side of Carmarthen-shire, a distance of over thirty miles. There is no brick nor soil for making brick in the neighbourhood; the nearest brick-works now in use are some distance away, below Llanbyther. On the top of the concrete came the flue-tiles made of clay. I did not, unfortunately, see them *in situ*, so cannot say how they were placed. Then came a layer of mortar, a mixture of lime and the river-sand, probably from the Teifi, and on that a tiled floor. I must state that I did not see the room when it was excavated, and I have taken my description from the remains I found at my visit. Some of the stone flags are still fixed in the concrete, and the flue-pipes have marks of concrete on the one side and mortar on the other, and some of the tiles have mortar on them. The bricks are standing on the tiles, and are said to be in the same place as found. On the west side there are still some remains of the tiles, bricks, stone flags, and concrete *in situ*. The walls of the room, which would be below the tiled floor, are very rough, and are made of the local flag-stones and mortar. It would seem that the stone-flags were let into them, as at places they are broken off, with the ends still remaining in the walls.

¹ See similar design on tile found in London. (Wright, *The Cell, the Roman, and the Saxon*, p. 156.)

The tiles forming the lower floor have previously been mentioned. They are red clay tiles with two marks, one, the most usual, the circle already described. A fragment of one of them has a double circle. Most of these tiles remain *in situ*; only a few appear to have been removed. On fragments of some that are lying about is a hook-shaped mark; but this is far less common than the circular mark.

On the next sized tiles, those that rested on the flooring-tiles and carried the bricks, I could find no mark at all. They were slightly depressed towards the centre, and in the hollow the mortar seems to have been placed. The bricks had several patterns, of which the circle before mentioned was by far the most common. One had the circle and a line crossing it, making a rude cross.¹ Some of the others had a mark like a §; but the greater part of these had no mark upon them.

The flue-tiles were of various sizes, and of two distinct kinds; one made of red and the other of a yellowish clay; but neither of these kinds of clay are to be found within some miles of the place. The tiles were generally of a uniform width of about 5 inches inside, but some were narrowed to about 2 inches at the one end. I only saw one piece of a flue in anything like its original state, and this was about 2 feet long.²

Some few of the tiles had some rough marks on them, a sort of rough cross-pattern; this was, however, the exception; most of them had nothing.³

¹ See a similar one in *The Celt, the Roman, and the Saxon*, p. 155.

² Subsequently taken away by Mr. Rogers of Abermeurig.

³ Wright, in *The Celt, the Roman, and the Saxon*, pp. 155, 156, gives figures of tiles from Dover (*Dubris*) which are of the same shape, and similar to these tiles. A flanged tile figured on p. 156 has the circular mark referred to above. This tile came from London. He adds that tiles from South Wales have the inscription, LEG II AVG (Legio 2a Augusta). None with this mark have as yet been found at Llanio. The cross-work and the cross are figured, pp. 154, 155, as being marked on the facing of the stone of Hadrian's

The tiles that formed the top floor seem to have been made of a different clay and some vitreous substance, and are much harder than the others. On some of them there is the same circular pattern already noticed, only here it sometimes takes the form of three circles. One fragment had a raised moulding round the edge. The whole of the ground round the place excavated is covered with bricks and fragments of the tiles that were dug up, and, although I made a careful search, I cannot pretend to have made an exhaustive examination; but I think I have mentioned all the prevailing marks. Unfortunately, the place was left without any protection or fencing, and the result is that, what with cows, visitors, and boys, by October the excavated portion was nearly destroyed.

I went again carefully over the room in October, but found nothing more to notice; but about half-way along the west wall I dug up a large quantity of soot and a few fragments of bone. In the south-west corner I began a small excavation, to see if the south wall was continuous; it appears to go on in a westerly direction. I found fragments of broken bricks and tiles arranged in the same order as those above described; a large piece of concrete, two small fragments of whitish pottery, some iron T-nails, a piece of glass, and some fragments of bone. The wall appears to be continuous; but I had not time to carry my excavation very far.

The day before I left, as a man was ploughing in a field to the right rather deeper than usual, he struck the stones of the Roman road. I say this because the stones were obviously paving-stones, and placed as part of a pavement about 15 inches below the surface, and, on their being removed, no trace of building was to be found underneath. The man also came upon a

Wall. Mr. Wright adds, the tiles are always scored in patterns of great variety, apparently for the purpose of being fixed more tenaciously by the mortar.

fragment of a wall built with very large stones. I had it excavated some depth down, but only found pieces of charcoal, bone, and fragments of oak board, very thin, and a nail or two; there was no brick or pottery, and I was unable to trace the wall in any direction. This building would be a few yards from where the Roman road passed on its way to the Teifi.

The specimens of bricks, etc., which I produce are fairly illustrative of the bricks and tiles found. There are some bricks very much larger, 20 by 17 inches; but the majority of the fragments are such as I have brought.

I shall hope to continue the excavations in a more systematic manner another year.

Before concluding this paper I must say a word as to the inscribed stones. At present there are three, all figured by Meyrick, and also by Westwood, *Lap. Wall.*, part iv, pl. 71, fig. 3; pl. 78, figs. 1 and 2.

The first is the Ennius stone; it is 11 inches high, and 6 inches wide; it consists of the following three-line inscription, with the ordinary border:—

▷ ARTISM)
ENNIVS
PRIMVS.

It is figured in Gibson's *Camden* by Lhwyd, who says that he reads it "*Caij Artij Manibus (aut fortè memoriæ) Ennius Primus*". Meyrick (1810) also figures it at pl. v, fig. 7, and speaks of its being built in the wall by the side of the door of a cottage. It was removed thence, and disappeared for some years, but, at the meeting of the Cambrian Archæological Association at Lampeter, in 1878, Mr. J. N. Davies, of Aberystwith, sent it to the local museum then formed at Lampeter, and after the meeting it was deposited in the library of St. David's College, where it still is. This stone is also figured by Hübner, *Inscriptiones Britannicæ Latine*, Berlin, 1873, p. 44, as "No. 148 intra tabellam ansatam". The inscription is given incorrectly as—

ARTIM
ENNIVS
PRIMVS

As Hübner's book was published at the time the stone had disappeared, his account is taken from Meyrick, whose plates and accounts of inscriptions are most inaccurate. Hübner says of No. 148: "Latet fortasse *o*(centuria) *martialis*? *Ennius Primus (fecit).*" Westwood, *Lapidarium Walliæ*, p. 142, describes this stone, which he figures, pl. lxxviii, fig. 2.

The second stone is also figured by Lhwyd in Gibson's *Camden*, and by Meyrick, pl. v, fig. 8, who says: "Another stone, on a chimney of another cottage, is to be read OVERIONI." This stone is now built into the wall of the farmhouse, near the back door; it is about 14 inches long, and 4 inches wide. Lhwyd and Meyrick both give the inscription incorrectly as OVERIONI, as will be seen from the rubbing I produce, which I made in October; it is—

IOVERIONI,

An account of this stone, with an engraving, with the incorrect inscription, is published by Professor Westwood in *Archæologia Cambrensis* (4th Ser., vol. ii, p. 263), the figures being taken from rubbings supplied to him by the Rev. H. L. Jones, who made them on July 16, 1861. Mr. Jones, in a paper in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* (3rd Ser., vol. vii, 1861, p. 312), says the stone was on the east wall of the house, above the horse-block, having the rudely-executed name of OVERIONI.

In the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, Professor Westwood says: "Amongst the many Roman inscriptions found at Llanio i Sav, close to Llandewi Brefi, Cardiganshire, is one of which an engraving is here presented, representing the name OVERIONI, inscribed within an oblong space, defined by incised lines, about 13 inches long by 3 inches high. The letters are thin, tall, and ill-formed."

The stone is also figured by Hübner as No. 149. He gives *OVERIONI*, giving Lhwyd and Meyrick as his authorities; he adds No. 149, "est o(centuria) *Verioni* (?)"

Westwood, in his *Lapidarium Walliæ*, describes the stone, and figures it pl. lxxi, fig. 3 (the figure is not quite correct, the R and I being conjoined, as well as the V and E), and gives an account of it at p. 142. He says the stone "is now built into the east wall of one of the farm-buildings, about 15 feet from the ground above the horse-block." To obviate any mistake in the future, it may be pointed out that it is into the wall of the house, near the back door, not that of the farm-buildings, that the stone is built, and it has been there for years. After remarking that in his paper in the *Arch. Camb.* the inscription is given as *OVERIONI*, he says: "The stone is, however, injured at the left end, and, on examining it carefully during the Lampeter Meeting in August 1878, we adopted the conclusion suggested by Mr. Robinson (one of the Secretaries of the Cambrian Archæological Association), that the first supposed letter was incomplete, and that its supposed right side indicated a centurial mark, leaving the real name *VERIONI*."

As above stated, the interpretation of Mr. Robinson was really that suggested by Hübner, without seeing the stone. From the rubbing it will be seen that the so-called o does not exist, that the first letter has been injured, and that the stone appears to be merely a fragment; that what has been taken for the end of the border seems to be part of a letter, and it is doubtful whether the semicircle is the centurial mark or the fragment of some letter, such as D. It is not a matter of much importance; but none of the drawings of this stone are correct, as they do not give both the VE and the RI as conjoined. Until the plate in the *Lapidarium Walliæ* all the letters were given separate. The plate there gives the VE conjoined, but not the RI. The plate in the *Lapidarium Walliæ* repre-

sents the stone as far too perfect, especially at the left side. It has every appearance of having been broken off at the end, and not being complete, as shown in the plate.

The next stone, which Professor Westwood calls the legionary stone, is the most interesting. It was, I believe, first mentioned by Sir R. C. Hoare, who, in his introduction to *Giraldus Cambrensis*, vol. i, p. clii, says: "I had the good fortune to decipher another (inscription), far more interesting than the two former (he is alluding to the two stones already described), which stands before the threshold of the farm-house. If I read it rightly, it appears to record some work done at this place by a cohort of the *second* legion, COH. II. A. -- G. FVP, *Cohors secunda (legionis) Augustæ fecit quinque passus.*" This interpretation of Sir R. C. Hoare has been adopted by all or nearly all subsequent writers until Mr. Thompson Watkin. Meyrick, who figures the stone in pl. v, fig. 9, thus describes it: "In the porch of the house is a very large one, now serving for a seat, and much obliterated, has on it—'Cohors secundæ Augusta (*sic*) fecit quinque passus,' which shows that a cohort of the second legion of Augustus was stationed here, and built a part of the walls of the city." This statement of Meyrick's has been quoted over and over again, but unfortunately it is difficult, if not impossible, to make out Meyrick's inscription from the stone itself, and even his plate is difficult to understand.

The Rev. J. L. Jones, in his visit in 1861, thus speaks of the stone: "The other (is) in the lower part of the stable wall, thither removed from the horse-block, not many years back, with traces of two lines of words on it, but of which COH is almost the only portion now legible."¹ If in 1809 the stone was in the porch, and then in the interval to 1861 removed first to the horse-block, and then to the stable, it is not

¹ *Arch. Camb.*, 3rd Ser., vol. vii, p. 312.

to be wondered at that the inscription is now hardly legible. Hübner gives the inscription No. 150, taking it presumably from Meyrick :—

COH THA¹ 'TVR

TAH. I

and states "*Assoc. Journ.*, 24, 1868, p. 117, ubi n. 150 cum n. 148 coniungitur"... He adds, "in n. 150 talia *coh[ortis] I o[enturia] Tur[rani]* vel similia fuisse puto".

In the *Lapidarium Walliæ* the stone is figured pl. lxxviii, fig. 1, described p. 143. Professor Westwood's figure is drawn by camera from a rubbing he made on the visit of the Cambrian Archæological Association in 1878.

The first to question the accepted reading of the inscription was Mr. Thompson Watkin, who in the *Arch. Camb.*, 4th Ser., vol. iv, p. 116, note, says: "This inscription is unquestionably not to be read '*Cohors secunda (legionis) Augustæ*', but *cohors secunda A.*, the name of its nationality being lost. The *legitimus ordo nominum* is thus preserved. In other words, it is evidently an *auxiliary* cohort, not one of the legion itself." Later on, in the *Archæological Journal*, vol. xxxvi, p. 166, speaking of the inscription on this stone he says: "The first part of this should certainly be '*cohors secunda A.....*', the nationality of the cohort being obliterated. I have lately", he adds, "received from Professor Westwood, who saw the stone in the summer of 1878, a copy of the inscription (which consisted of two lines) as far as it is visible. It is

COH . II . A.....

.....

Beyond A in the first line, however, the tops of the letters ST are plainly visible in his drawing, and thus shows at once that the COH . II . ASTVRVM, well known in Britanno-Roman epigraphy, was intended." In his

¹ The three letters THA are conjoined.

paper on Roman inscriptions for the year 1879 (*Archæological Journal*, vol. xxxvii, p. 137), Mr. Thompson Watkin again refers to this stone. He says: "In my list of inscriptions for 1878 I referred (*Journal*, vol. xxxvi, pp. 165-6) to the inscription No. 150 in Dr. Hübner's list, which was found at Llanio, Cardiganshire. The reading of it given by Sir R. C. Hoare was COH. II. A... FVP; and that by Sir S. R. Meyrick (*Cardiganshire*, pl. 5, fig. 9), which I did not at the time quote, was

COH. II-A TVR

TAH I

I expressed the decided opinion, based upon a drawing received from Professor Westwood, showing the upper part of the letters ST after COH. II. A, that COH II ASTVRVM was intended. This is not only confirmed by the appearance of the letters TVR in S. R. Meyrick's plate, but also by the recent discovery of a stone built into the south wall of the tower of Llandewi Brefi Church, about a mile distant, which is said by Professor Westwood to have borne the inscription,

MIBVS

I. AST

Of course this is a mere fragment; but from the engraving¹ of the stone given in the *Lapidarium Walliæ* I take the first letters remaining to be AN *ligulate* instead of M, and that the word has been [M]ANIBVS when entire. The stone was nearly circular, and was 10 ins. in diameter, but has unfortunately been removed, and was "sought for in vain during the Lampeter Meeting" of the Cambrian Archæological Association in 1878. That COH. II. AST has been in the second line seems certain. This is the second instance of the presence of auxiliary forces in South Wales, the other being that of the *Ala Hispanorum Vettonum*, named in my last list."

So far as I am aware this is the last published notice

¹ See plate 71, fig. 8.

of the stone. It is great presumption on my part to venture to differ with so great an authority as Mr. Thompson Watkin on the question of a Roman inscription, but I venture to think that he would not have given the above reading had he seen the stone itself; and that it is very questionable if the letters ASTVR are on the stone at all, which I carefully examined in October 1887. The inscription is almost obliterated, and it may be impossible to say what it really is; but it by no means follows that we should accept as the reading what it is very doubtful is there.

The inscription is of two lines: I think of ten letters to a line. As regards the first six of the first line, they are, no doubt, COHIIA; and probably the next letter is s, as Mr. Thompson Watkin points out. If this be so, Meyrick's "*Cohors secundæ Augusta fecit quinque passus*" must be given up. The difficulty is to say what should take its place. I do not think any reliance can be placed on Meyrick's plate; and unfortunately Mr. Thompson Watkin, for his interpretation, must rely on the TVR of Meyrick, but Meyrick omits the s entirely. It seems that the s follows the A; but the so-called head of the T, which appears in Professor Westwood's sketch, on which Mr. Thompson Watkin relies, is very difficult to discover on the stone. If A. s. is sufficient for Mr. Thompson Watkin's reading, it may be conceded that those letters are there; but beyond this, as at present advised, it is difficult to say anything certain.

This stone is in the same position as it was in 1878. It forms the corner-stone of the wall of the stable and carthouse, and is built-in upside down, the letters COH being in the lower right hand corner.

There is one other inscribed stone at Llanio to which allusion should be made, lest it might appear I had overlooked it. It is built into the front of the house a little to the right of and just below the first floor window. It is thus given by Professor Westwood:

| 1D | IH | FE | 1695 |

The date is decidedly modern, if the rest of the inscription is older. Westwood mentions it in the *Lapidarium Walliæ*, at p. 143, but does not figure it. Meyrick figures it, pl. 5, fig. 6. The stone is about 18 in. long and 4 in. wide. When I saw it the inscription differed from Professor Westwood's reading.

CHURCH RESTORATION.

I venture to call the attention of the Society to what is becoming, or rather what has become, a lamentable source of destruction to antiquarian remains in South Wales.

In various of the Welsh churches inscribed stones of great antiquarian interest had been built into the walls. When the churches are restored the stones are removed and lost. Thus at Llanddewibrefi a Roman stone, figured by Professor Westwood in the *Lapidarium Walliæ*, pl. 71, fig. 8, was built into the tower. The church has undergone two restorations,¹ and this stone has vanished, as well as another stone figured by Camden, which Meyrick supposes to record the murder of Idnert, the last Bishop of Llanbadarn, which has been broken up. (Pl. 68, fig. 3.) In the next parish, Tregaron, some curious incised stones are figured by Meyrick as having been in the church and churchyard. The church has been restored; the stones have disappeared. The church of Llanfairclydogau had bits of fifteenth century work; but it has this year been pulled down and rebuilt, and all old work has vanished. The churches of Llangybi and Bettws Bledrws, adjoining parishes, have each shared the same fate. At Llandyssil, until restored, an inscribed stone, figured by Meyrick, was to be seen in the church. It has now disappeared. Llanybyther, Nantcwnlle, and Pencarreg,

¹ *Arch. Camb.*, 3rd Ser., vol. vii, p. 310.

have been rebuilt; Cilcenin is rebuilding. At Llan-geitho there once was a fine screen. It is thus spoken of by the Bishop of St. David's in his address to the Cambrian Archæological Association at the Lampeter Meeting in 1878: "In Meyrick's *History of Cardigan-shire* the interior of the church is figured. The representation depicts two screens across the church. I know of no similar example except in the Cathedral Church of this diocese. Do these screens still exist? However, beyond a tower or a font here and there, and possibly some minor feature, I really know of nothing else belonging to this class of antiquities, and possessing any real interest, in the whole county of Cardigan. There have been some good new churches built, as well as satisfactory (so-called) restorations; but with these we have nothing to do at present."¹

I regret that the Bishop can bring himself to speak of these restorations as satisfactory. The restorer has demolished the Llangeitho screen, the restorer has destroyed Roman stones, the restorer has done away with all traces of individuality in the restored churches, and has secured conformity by ugliness. But the matter does not rest here. At Llanddewiaberghwessin, in Breconshire, where a church (the smallest in the diocese) stood until 1886, the Bishop has sanctioned its removal against the express wish of the parishioners, but at the request of the Vicar, and the greater part of it has been already removed.

It will be said that the Society can do nothing but deplore these acts. I, however, venture to think that they can remonstrate, bring the matter before the Bishop, and beg him to agree to three things that may in some way tend to put a stop to such Vandalism in future:—

(1.) To insist that in all so-called restorations a really competent architect should be employed, and no restoration be allowed unless such a person is employed.

¹ *Arch. Camb.*, 4th Ser., vol. ix, p. 334.

(2.) To insist, before agreeing to any restoration or alteration, that all relics of antiquarian interest shall be religiously and scrupulously preserved ; and

(3.) To insist that a list be made of all such objects, and that the rural deans and archdeacons be required from time to time to report as to their existence and preservation.

Already much has been lost that cannot be replaced, and it is high time some steps were taken to prevent, as far as possible, any further losses.

With reference to the last section of Mr. Willis-Bund's Report, the following resolution was unanimously carried :—

“That the Council be requested to give attention to the destruction of ancient monuments going on all over the country under the name of ‘restoration’, and to consider whether any and what steps can be taken to check the mischief.”

JOHN LLOYD'S NOTE-BOOK, 1637-1651.

BY ALFRED NEOBARD PALMER.

(Continued from p. 234.)

"SESSIO Magna Com' Denbigh tent' apud Wrexham
quarto die Octobris an'o R. Re' Caroli Anglie etc.
xviij^{mo} cora' Thoma Milward mil' et Rich'o Pryth-
erch ar' Justic' ib'm.

"Joh'es Vaughan ar' vic'.

"Katherina vch John Wynne, spinster, q' v'ss Theodor ap
Robt., Joh'em ap Will'm et Owinu' ap Tud' de in deb'o 5li.
viijs. Hugh Prichard of m'iadog deli'ued me this bond & under-
tooke to pay me all disbursments.

"p' Rob'to ffoulks m'cer d' ad's Ed'di Matthews q' in bre' de
error' p' iudicio in Cur' vill' de Denbigh.

"p' Rob'to ffoulks de tal y bryn et hugone ffoulks d' ad's Jo-
h'is Owen junior q' in deb'o 6li. 16s.

"p' Rob'to ap Richard ap Jo'n ap Roger def' ad's Joh'es ap
Richard q' in pl'ito tr'ns sup' casu' ad dam' cli. Antient [En-
sign] Spynola and his servant flood flanbeder [so, query whether
Lloyd of Llanbedr] bad me appe' & p'mised yt the def' wold
pay me all fees.

"Sess' Magna Com' flint tent' apud Holywell 25^o die
Aprilis an'o R. Re' Caroli Anglie etc. xviiij^o 1642
cora' Thoma Milward milite' et Ric'o Prytherch
Justic' ib'm.

"Dauid Pennant Ar' Vic'.

"Henricus Parry de Kilowen q' v'ss Rob'tum ap Rob't ap
Roger d' in deb'o xli. xvjs.

"I had 2s. 6d. for confessing 3 acc'ons for Hugh Thomas &
his s'rties put off at the last Sess'.

"p' Ed'do Morgan gen' ten' ad's Marie que fuit Ed'di Piers
peten' in pl'ito dotis p' terr' in gouldgreave, axton, picton &
kelstan. Mr. Whitley gaue me warrant to appe' & p'mised me
paym't.

"Leolinus Conway et Joh'es Conway de bryn y wall q' v'ss Anna' Thomas vid' exec' testi Rob'ti Hughes def' in pl'ito deb'i xliijli. iijs. Mr. Jo'n Conway of Rydorthwy & late of dwylig gaue me the bond.

"Robt's ap Evan de Kyregynan v'ss Evan' Rob'ts et Joh'em ap Rob't ap John de in pl'ito deb'i xlii.

"p' Joh'e ap Rob't de Mayneva (ballivo) et Rob'to Hughes de' ad's Ed'di Griffith q' in deb'o 5li. 8s.

"p' Joh'e ap hugh ap Richard (son of Hugh ap Richard of m'iadog) def' ad's Petri Myddelton q. in deb'o vjli. xvjs.

"p' Thoma Eyton ten' ad's Jane que fuit uxor Joh's lloyd in pli't' dotis p' terr' in overton & knowlton. Mr. Rich. Mason bad me appe'.

"Sessio Magna Com' Denbigh tent' apud Denbigh s'c'do die Maii an'o R. Re' Caroli Anglie etc. xviii^o 1642 cora' Thoma Milward milite et Rich'o Prytherch ar' Justic' ib'm.

"Joh'es Bellott ar' vic'.

"Pierseo Williams de hendrenwyd def'.....

"p' Thoma lloyd de Wrexham ten' ad sect' Elizabethe que fuit uxor Ed'di Crew pet' in pl'ito dotis de ter' in Wrixham al's Wrixham Regis.

"Joh'es Barker et Elena Barker exec' testi Thome Barker q' v'ss Matthew Salusbury et Elena' uxor' eius ad[ministrato' testamenti] Willimi Myddelton d' in deb'o 200li.

"7^o Maij paid Jo'n gruffith ap Evan for my cheefe rent due at May w'thin the hundred of Issalet vjs.

"Dauid ap Hugh q' ver's Elizabetham Thomas execut'r testamenti et bonorum Ellisii Thomas de Ystrad d'.

"Sessio Magna Com' flint tent' apud Hollywell 17^o die Octobris An'o R. R. Caroli Anglie etc. xviii^o cora' Thoma Milward milite et Ric'o Prytherch Ar' Justic' ib'm.

"David Pennant ar' vic'.

"p' Joneta vch Dauid de Vaynoll vid' ten' ad's Marie que fuit ux' Rob'ti ffoulke pet' in pl'ito dotis de terr' in vaynol, pengwern, keelowen, bodeygan et Mayneva unde etc. le demand est de 3ia p'te 30 acr' terr' 6 acr' prat' et 20 acr' past' cu' p't'n.

"p' Joh'e W'ms et Margaret ux' eius et Jane vch dauid spin-

ster ten' ad's eiusde' Marie in pl'ito dotis de terr' in eisinde' vill'. Tenants are the daughters of Jonet vch dd. Simil' demand.

"p' Ed'do Byrchinsha et Joh'e ffoulk dd lloyd ten' ad's Marie que fuit ux' Rob'ti ffoulke pet' in pl'ito dotis de terr' in vaynol et pengwern 3ia p'te 30 acr' terr' et 10 acr' past' cu' p'tin'.

"p' Willimo Mostyn ar' ten' ad's Marie que fuit ux' Rob'ti ffoulke pet' in pl'ito dotis de ter' in Huriathicke et trevwehlan. le dem'est de 3ia p'te un' mess' 20 acr' terr' 3 acr' prat' et 7 acr' past' cu' p'tin'.

"Joh'es Bartholomew de Rhelofnwyd [now called Newmarket] q' v'ss Ed'du' Jones, Ed'dum Piers et Ed'dum ap Rob't de' in pl'ito tr'ns et insult' ad dam' q' xxli. q' is one yt carried me clerk.

"p' Jana Rob'ts spinster executrici testi Rob'ti ap R's wyn de llanelwy def' ad's Ed'di Rondle q' in de'b'o 40s. def' is sister to Peeter Rob'ts of St. Asaph.

"Egomet q' v'ss Rob'tu' ap Thomas de kwybyr def' in deb'o 3li. 5s. 6d.

"Sessio Magna Com' Denbigh tent' apud Ruthyn
xxiiij^o die Octobris an'o R. Re' Caroli Anglie etc.
xviiiij^o cora' Thoma Milward milite et Ric'o Prytherch ar' Justic' ib'm.

"Joh'es Bellott ar' vic'.

"p' Thoma Piers (fil' Piersei Thomas de Boddorryn) d' ad's Rob'ti ap Rob't et Elene ux' eius q' in pl'ito tr'ns et insuit' ad dam' q'.

"p' ffulcone Salusbury senior, ffulcone Salusbury junior, et Rob't ffoulke m'cer de' ad's Rich'i Dryhurst q' in pl'ito tr'ns et insult' ad dam' q' 50li.

"Willim's Piers et Anne ux' eius que fuit ux' Will'mi ap John ap W'm petentes v'ss Joh'e ap John ap W'm ten' in dote unde etc. p' terc' p't de 3 acc' terr' et un' acr' prat' cu' p'tin' in Abergeley et Towyn. Piers ap Wm. Pugh of myvod (whose father the pl't Wm. is) came to me & gaue me Direcc'on to enter this accon', & that he came from dd. ap Wm. ap Evan of vaynoll (my old client, who is father to the pl't Anne), who badd me p'sent the same, & wold see all disbursem'ts paid.

"Upon Saturday of this Sess', being 29 October, I paid to John Gruffith ap Evan for cheefe rent due from me at Mich'as last vjs. in p'nce of my Cosen Edd. W'ms & his son.

"Sess' Magna Com' Denbigh tent' apud Ruthyn
xxij^o die Maij An'o R. Re' Caroli Anglie etc. cora'
Thoma Milward mil' et Ric'o Prytherch ar' Jus-
tic' ib'm.

"Joh'es Thelwall ar' vic'.

"ffulco ap dauid de St. George q' v'ss Joh'em ap dd. de Bodor-
ryn def' in pl'it deb'i 5li.

"Georgius Thomas yeom' q' v'ss Willm' Parry cl'icu' def' in
pl'ito deb'i ccli. Mr. Piers Conway of Rudlan undertook p'te.

"p' Thoma' Ball [of Burton] exec' testi Rob'ti Santhey [of
Burton] d' ad's Elizabethe Powell vid' in pl'ito deb'i cxxli.

"Sessio Magna Com' fflint tent' apud fflint xxix^o die
Maij an'o R. Re' Anglie etc. xix^o cora' Thoma Mil-
ward milite et Richardo Prytherch ar' Justic'
ib'm.

"Georgius Hope Ar' vic'.

"ffranciscus Younge administrator & Joh'es Burton q' v'ss
Rob'tu lloyd cl'icu' def' in pl'it deb'i iij. xijs. xd. Edd. Jones,
my lord's [the Bishop's], steward, p'mised to pay me.

"Sessio Magna Com' Denbigh tent' apud Wrexham
xxij^o die Janu'ij an'o R. Re' Caroli Anglie etc.
xix^o 1643 cora' Thoma Milward milite et Ric'o
Prytherch Justic' ib'm.

"Joh'es Thelwall ar' vic'.

"p' Rogero Smyth def' al's Rich' Boul't q' in pl'ito deb'i xli.
Jo. Trevalyn [of Allington] is principall.

"Will'm's Salusbury gen' q' v'ss Thoma' Hughes def' in deb'o
200li. Staid by the Judge his order upon the Gou'nor of Wor-
cester his c'tificat' yt the def' was a souldier at Worcester.

"Thomas Ravenscroft de Pickhill ar' q' v'ss Joh'em Royden
of Isycoed] gen' def' in pl'ito deb'i xxvjli.

"p' Morriceo Anwyl ten' ad's Graceæ que fuit ux' Will'mi
Anwyl pet' in pl'ito dotis de ter' in garthgarmon.

"p' Eliseo Anwyl (ut gardia) ten' ad's eiusdem Graceæ in
dote p' ter' in Garthgarmon. Mr. Edd. W'ms [of Carwedfynydd]
& W'ms, another of her sons, gave me warrant, & p'mised
to saue me harmless.

["Joh'es Ep'us Asaphen'] q' v'ss Joh'em ap Evan de tynhen-
groen et Reinaldu' W'ms d' in pl'ito deb'i vli. vjs. viiij.

"Idem q' v'ss ffulcone' ap Hugh Madock de Bettus et Edwardu' ap Hugh de Serior d' in pl'ito deb'i vli. vjs. viijd.
[Eighteen other actions for debt by the Bishop.]

"Sessio Magna Com' fflint tent' apud fflint xxix° die Jan'ij a'no R. Re' Caroli Anglie etc. xix° 1643 cora' Thoma Milward Milit' et Rich'o Prytherch ar' Justic' ib'm.

"Dauid Conway et Alicia ux' eius q' v'ss Evan' Rob'ts et Thoma Rob'ts de' in pl'ito deb'i vjli. viijs.

"p' Joh'e ap William de wickwer def' ad's Jane lloyd exec' testi Will'mi Dolben q' in deb'o 4li. 10s. def' is grandchild to Jo. ap Evan ap Hugh.

"p' Ric'o Owen de talare d' ad's [eiusd' q'] in pl'ito deb'i vjli. xs.

"p' Thoma lloyd de St. Asaph cl'ico et Ric'o Jones cl'ico d' ad's Joh'is Myvod q' in deb'o xli. xvjs.

"p' Andrea Morris decano eccl'ia Cathedral' Assaphen' def' ad's Hugonis W'ms sacre theologie p'fess's q' in deb'o. Concor-dant'r p'tes.

"Sessio Magna Com' Denbigh tenta apud Ruthyn xx° die Martij an'o R. Re' Caroli Anglie etc. xxiiij° 1647 cora' Joh'e Bradshaw ar' et Petro Warbur-ton ar' Justic' ib'm.

"Robt. Sonlley Ar' vic'.

[In the case of the entries belonging to these Sessions I have inserted at the beginning of each passage the sums, omitted elsewhere, received by John Lloyd as retaining fees: "n. r." means "nothing received".]

"r. vs. "p' dd. lloyd de eglwysvach vel Bodnod, lodovico Morris, et Will'mo ap John ad's Gruffini Hughes lessee al' Thome lloyd in tr'ns et eiecc' firm' p' terr' in Bodnod.

"r. 2s. p' Will'mo lloyd de Brynfanigle si etc.

"r. 2s. p' Rob'to ap Richard de Penporchell et Maria ux' eius et Hen. lloyd de ad's Joh'is ap Richard in pl'ito deb'i.

"r. 8s. & 4s. p' Thoma ap Jo'n ap Richard de chwybren, Evano ap Jo'n ap Richard, et Rob'to ap Jo'n ap Richard et Thoma ap Jo'n Thomas de ad's Joh'is ap Evan q' in tr'ns et in-sult' ad dam' 50li.

"r. 5s. 6d. p' dauid ap Hugh de Hendregyda etc.

"r. 5s. 6d. p' hugone ap dd. et Rob'to ffoulke ten' ad's Katherine nup' ux' Petri lloyd pet' in pl'ito dotis p' ter' in llangwm voc' llysdynmel.

"r. 2s. 6d. p' Rob'to Wynne de voylas ar' etc.

"r. 5s. Joh'es Owen lessee al' Joh'i ap Hugh ap John ap Jerworth q' v'ss Richu' ap dauid et Katherine uxor de' in pl'ito tr'ns et ieicc' firm' p' 20 acr' terr' 10 acr' prat' et 20 acr' past' cu' p'tin' in Broughton. Mr. Powell, p'son of Llandegla, re-
teigned me in this cause. [The Rev. Wm. Powell, rector of Llandegla, was, I believe, of the family of Powell of Broughton Hall, parish of Wrexham, and the lands in question probably belonged to that estate.—A. N. P.]

"r. 3s. 4d. p' Ed'ro ap Hugh ap Evan de tincadvell def' ad's Katherine Parry in deb'i pl'ito.

"p' Rob'to John de Skybion def' ad's Margaret John vid' si etc.

"r. 5s. p' Ric'o Hughes de Bettus ten' ad's Gracea que fuit ux' Thome Gruff. pet' in dote de terr' in brynfanigle.

"r. 3s. 4d. p' Denis Long de Wrexham def' ad's Rob'ti Sonlley de Esclusham q' in deb'o.

"r. 3s. 4d. p' Johe' Dauies de Bodiskaven def'.

"r. 10s. Jana que fuit ux' Rob'ti Santhey [of Burton] pet' v'ss Joh'em Langford [of Trefalun] gen' in pl'ito dotis p' un' messuag' un' gardin' uno pomar' 30 acr' terr' 6 acr' prat' 20 acr' past' et 4or acr' bosc' cu' p'tin' in Burton. Mr. Ball [of Burton] will pay.

"r. 6s. p' Rob'to ap Thomas de llanruth def' ad's Ed'ri Rogers lessee al' Symoni Thelwall q' in pl'ito tr'ns et ieicc' firm' p' 8 acr' ter' 6 acr' prat' 8 acr' past' et 6 acr' more' cu' p'tin' in lloy-neth. The def' is tenant to Robt. lloyd, who is Mr. Goodman's kinsman. [His nephew, according to a later note.]

"p' [gracea Wynne de garthgarmon] Morisio Anwyl Riceu Anwyl dd. Anwyl, et Rob'to Anwyl de ad's dauid Thomas q' in pl'ito tr'ns ad dam' q' 20li.

"[Joh'es ap John ap Einion] q' v'ss Edmundu' Conway execu-tor test'i Will'mi Conway d' [in pl'ito deb'i].

"n. r. Rich'us Price de Bettws cl'icus q' v'ss Thoma Wynne def' in pl'ito deb'i 24li.

"Sessio Magna Com' flint tent' apud Northop vicesimo septimo die Martij an'o R. Re' Caroli Anglie etc. xxiiij^o 1648 cora' Johe' Bradshaw ar' et Petro Warburton ar' Justic' ib'm.

"Rogerus Hanmer Ar' vic'.

"p' Joh'e Parry de llewerllyd def' ad's Hugonis Browne & ux' exec' testi etc. in pl'ito deb'i.

"p' eodem & Joh'e Parry filio suo de' ad's Thome lloyd q' in deb'o.

"Elliseus Jones un's atturn' huius cur' q' v'ss Rogeru' Bell de tre' r' Abbat gen' in pl'ito tr'ns & insult' cli.

"Rich'us fletcher q' v'ss Edwardu' Parry de Perthymaen def' in pl'ito tr'ns & insult' ad dam' q' cli.

"Katherina Jones spinster q' v'ss Joh'em lloyd gen' deft' in pl'ito deb'i cli. Mr. Jo'n Va'n the Councell'r is to pay me.

"p' Margarete Holland ten' ad's Katherine que fuit uxor Petri Hanmer pet' in dote de tento in Caervallough.

"Sessio Magna Com' flint tent' apud Northop sc'do die Octobris an'o R. Re' Caroli Anglie etc. xxiv 1648 cora' Joh'e Bradshaw et Petro Warburton ar' Justic' ib'm.

"Rogerus Hanmer Ar' vic'.

"Henricus ap Ellis de Brynford q' v'ss Pierseu' Jones et Edwardu' Parry de' in deb'o xli. xvjs. q' is tenant to William Mostyn of Bagillt.

"Ric'us Jones cl'icus et Anne ux' eius q' v'ss Hugo'em Hughes d' in deb'o 46s. 8d.

"[Thomas Norcott q'] v'ss Joh'e Bythell d' in pl'ito tr'ns ad dam' q' xxli. p' tr'ns in Argoed sup' claustr' voc' Orsedd vain...

"p' Joh'e ap Rob't ap Jo'n de Bodeigan d' ad's Sare Salusbury vid' q' in deb'o 4li.

"Sessio Magna Com' Denbigh tent' apud Wrexham 9^o die Octobris an'o R. Re' Caroli Anglie etc. xxiiij^o 1648 Cora' Johe' Bradshaw et Petro Warburton Ar' Justic' ib'm.

"Robt. Sonlley Ar' vic'.

"ffulco Salusbury de denbigh pet' v'ss Will'mu' Jones et Jana' ux' eius in pl'ito terr' p' uno mess' & 2 gardin' in Denbigh.

"p' Eliz. lloyd vid' nup' ux' dd. lloyd de Eglwysvach gen' def'ci in omnib's. J. M. [John Madock ?] is also for her.

"p' Alisia lloyd sorore mea vid' d' ad's Katherin vz' Edd. vid' in deb'o 20li. 16s.

"p' John Salusbury de llangernew & lowria uxore eius de' ad's Piercei ap John & Mallt ux' eius q' in pl'ito tr'ns & insult' ad dam' ipsius q' 20li.

"Margareta Holland vid' exec' testi Rogeri Holland ar' q' ad's David V'n d' in deb'o 12li.

"Richard Evans of Bachymbyd owes me viijs., unpaid, for Costs in one acc'on brought ag't him by my sister Alice

"p' Hugone ap Evan ap Jo'n ap Richard de llangernew vel Pant ymanys d' ad's Rob'ti ap Evan lloyd in pl'ito tr'ns & insult'.

"p' ffulcone Myddelton de Denbigh si de ...

"p' Willimo dauid de garthgarmon d' ad's Elisei Wyn q' in deb'o.

"p' Ed'ro Williams de Maesgwig si etc.

"p' Thoma' Ball gen' [of Burton] d' ad's Elizabethe Weston vid' executor testi Thome Weston q' in pl'ito deb'i xxixli.

"p' Johe' Salusbury de gyffiliog d' ad's Hugonis ap John ap hugh q' in pl'ito tr'ns sup' cas' ad dam' cli.

"Andreas Morris cl'icus [ex-Dean of St. Asaph] q' v'ss Joh'em Ellis d' in pl'ito deb'i 40li. in Cur' de Chirkland. Removet'r de Cur' p'd hic a Cur' p'd.

"Sessio Magna Com' Denbigh' tent' apud Wrexham tertio die Septembris an'o d'ni 1649 cora' humffro Mackworth Ar' Deputat' Justic'.

"Thomas Ravenscroft Ar' vic'.

"p' Johe' Salusbury de llangernew & lowria ux' eius de ad's piersei ap John & Mallt ux' eius q' in tr'ns & insult' ad dam' q' 20li.

"Morgan's Jones lessee al' Alexander Wilkye q' v'ss Elizabetha' Weston et Thoma Weston d' in tr'ns et eiecc' firm' p' 1 mess' 60 acr' terr' 20 acr' prat' 100 acr' prat' 100 acr' past' et 30 acr' bruer' cu' p'tin' in Allington. Mr. Daniel lloyd reteyned me & p'mised to pay.

"Ric'us lloyd miles, Rob't Ellis ar' [of Croes Newydd] et Hoell lloyd [of Croes Iocyn] & Susanna ux' eius q' v'ss Thoma' ffoster [one of the deputy stewards of Bromfield and Yale] d' in deb'o clxxvjli.

"Joh'es Owen sacre theologie p'fessor al's Ep'us Asaphen' q' v'ss Johe' Williams in deb'o xixli. xiijs. ivd. [Seven other actions for debt by the ex-Bishop.]

"p' Will'mo Salusbury de llewesog ten' ad's Elizabethe que fuit ux' henrici ap Rob't pet' in dote de tent' in pentre yr llech.

"Willm's Owen q' v'ss hugo'em Jones de tynhengroen, hugo'em Jones el'icu' et Rob'tu' lloyd de' in deb'o xli. vjs.

"Thomas John dauid de garthgarmon q' v'ss Joh'em ap Ellis ap harry d' in deb'o iiijli. vjs. 4d. My brother Tho. Wynne will pay.

"Willi'ms Wynne de garthgynan ar' q' v'ss Edw. ap Robt. lloyd et Joh'e Matthews de' in deb'o.

"Thomas Davies chirurgion q' v'ss Rob'tum Vaughan filiu' et hered' app' Richardi Vaughan d' in deb'o xxli.

"p' Evano John ap Richard de llansannan def' ad's Joh'is Vaughan de Bronheylog q' in pl'ito 52s. 6d.

"p' Johe' Owen de letty du vel Llanelian.

"p' Thoma' John Hugh de broughton def' ad's Will'mi Meredd' ar' vel militis q' in pl'ito. Richard wyn app'ed & pleaded.

"p' Thoma' Anwyl de twysog, Johe' ffoulke de meriadog, Hugo'e ffoulke de eadem, Ric'o ffoulke de llanyfyth et Ric'o Parry de llandur de' ad's Joh'is ap etc.

"p' Andrea Morris decano etc. def' ad's hugonis W'ms sacre theologie p'fessor q' in deb'o 15li. 8s.

"Sessio Magna Com' flint tent' apud Hawarden
decimo die Septembris an'o d'ni 1649 cora' hum-
ffrido Mackworth Ar' deput' Joh'i Bradshaw ar'
Justic' ib'm.

"Thomas Ravenscroft Ar' Vic'.

"Joh'es Byrchinshaw et Elena ux' eius q's v'ss Rob'tu' Humffreys ar' def' in pl'ito deb'i 800li. r. 40s. et sol' inde 10s. Consilio viz. Owino Gruff'. [John Byrchinshaw, son and heir of Thomas Byrchinshaw of Arlloyd, gent., was married May 24, 1649, at Vaenol, to Ellen Humphreys, *alias* Mrs. Risley, widow. —Pet. Roberts' Diary.]

"Margareta holland vid' execut'r test'i Rob'ti Jones q' v'ss Katherina hanm[er] vid' Radu' Hughes Ar' et Eubulu lewys cler' execut'res test'i Petri Hanmer def' in pl'ito deb'i 200li.

"Thomas Williams de Plas ucha q' v'ss Robertu' Gruffith def' in pl'ito deb'i cli. Idem q' v'ss eund' def' in pl'ito detenco'is quatuordecim modior cumulator hordei ad valend' vijli.

"p' Joh'e Thomas Piers de gweringron def' ad's Evan ap Hugh lewys q' in pl'ito deb' 43s.

"r. 30s. p' Johe' Thomas Vaughan & Ka. ux' eius in bre' de falso iudicio ad remouend' de Com' ad's Gruffini Rob'ts & Alicie

ux' eius q' in pl'ito tr'ns sup' cas' ad dam' q' 39s. 10d. ob.
Mr. Julius Cæsar und'rtoke to pay what shall app'e. 30s. will
be short to reverse these iudgm'ts.

"p' Rob'to Mostyn de Nant def' ad's Will'mi Benett q' in
deb'o lxi.

"Ad Magna Sessione Com' Denbigh tent' apud
Wrexham xv^o die Aprilis an'o d'ni 1650 cora'
Humffro Mackworth ar' et Thom. ffel ar' Justic'
ib'm.

"Rich'us Myddelton Ar' vic'.

"Ed'rus Parry (fil' will' parry nup' de green) q' v'ss ffulco'em
Rob'ts def' in pl'ito deb'i xijli.

"p' dauid lloyd sacre theologie p'fessori def' ad's Dorothee
Davies administr' et Rob'ti Davies in deb'o 500li.

"Ermyrn Hodelo vid' exec' test'i Zachari Hodelo q' v'ss Jana'
Billot vid' in deb'o 40li.

"Maria W'ms vid' q' v'ss Edru' Price def' in deb' 14li. John
Lloyd of garthgynan sent the bonds to me.

"p' Elenora lloyd vid' et Johe' lloyd execut'r test'i Joh'is
lloyd ar' q' v'ss Petru' du Moulin [the well known Peter du
Moulin, D.D., author of *Vindication of Protestant Religion*, etc.,
ex Rector (sinecure) of Llanarmon-yn-Ial] cl'ic' d' in pl'ito deb'i
300li.

"Sessio Magna Com. ffint tent' apud Hawarden
xxij^{do} die Aprilis an'o D'ni 1650 cora' Humffro
Mackworth ar' deputat' Joh'is Bradshaw ar' ser-
vient' ad legem et Thoma ffel ar' Justic' ib'm.

"Humffrid's Dymock Ar' vic'.

"p' Rob'to Price de Aelwyd ucha d' ad's Hugonis Hughes q'
in pl'ito deb'i.

"p' Ed'ro lloyd de tre yr beirth def' ad's Ed'ri Gruffith Rey-
nald et ux' q' in pl'ito tr'ns et insult'.

"p' eode' Ed'ro et Thoma' lloyd filio suo d' ad's eiusd' Ed'ri
Gruffith in tr'ns & insult'.

"p' Joh'e Salusbury senior de Bachegraig Ar' ad's Joh'is
Madocke q' in deb'o 25li. 12s. 7d.

"Rob'ts Coytmor ar' q' v'ss Thoma' Whitley ar' d' in pl'ito
tr'ns sup' cas' ad dam' q' cli. r. xxs. et sol' inde xs. consilio
M'ro Mytton.

"p' Petro Wynn de leeswood d' in [deb'o].

"p' Thoma' Jones de vaynoll et dorethea uxore eius exec' test'i Ed'ri Jones d' ad's Thome ap Wm. dd. in deb'o 30li.

"p' Joh'e Parry de llewerlyd def' ad's Joh'is Conwey q' in pl'ito deb'i xli.

"Margareta Hughes vid' et Gruffin's Rogers q' ad's Elisei' Powell de' in pl'ito deb'i 44s. 4d. The widow, daughter of the pl't Margaret, whose husband died in the wars.

"p' Gruffino Rogers de gellyloveday d' ad's piercei Jones q' in deb'o 43s. His sister, the widow, p'mised paym't.

"p' Thoma' ffoulke de hendrevigillt d' ad's Will'mi Wynter q' in pl'ito tr'ns ad dam' q'."

LLYFR SILIN

YN CYNNWYS ACHAU AMRYW DEULUOEDD
YN NGWYNEDD, POWYS, ETC.

(Continued from p. 121.)

CROES OSWALLT. Y FICAR PRYS.

MR. SION PRYS Prelad ap Sion ap Thomas ap Rhys ap Moris ap Ieuan Gethin ap y Kyffin.

Mam Mr. Sion Prys oedd Sioned verch Sion ap Edward ap Gruffydd ap Adda ap Ieva ap Adda ap Awr o Drefor.

Mam Sioned oedd verch Sir Sion Lloyd Prelad o'r Llwyn y Maen.

Mam Sion ap Thomas ap Rhys oedd Sissili Staney verch Sandr. Stane.

Mam Thomas ap Rhys oedd Gwenhwyfar ferch Robert neu Richard Salter.

Mam Rhys oedd Margred verch Dafydd ap Giwn Lloyd o'r Hendwr.

ESTYN.

Mr. Robert Lloyd ap Thomas Lloyd Arglwydd y Drewen ap Andrew Lloyd ap Richard Lloyd ap Robert Lloyd ap Ieuan Lloyd ap Meredydd ap Howel ap Moris ap Ieuan Gethin ap y Kyffin.

Mam Andrew Lloyd oedd ... verch Mr. Thomas Shorton o Aple.

Mam Richard Lloyd oedd ... verch William Edwards ap Sion Edwards hên o'r Waun ap Iorwerth ap Ieuan ap Adda ap Iorwerth ddu ap Ednyfed Gam.

Mam Robert Lloyd oedd Sioned verch Richard Stane o Groes-Oswallt.

Mam Ieuan Lloyd ap Meredydd oedd Damasin verch Richard Irland ap Roger Irland ap Sir Sion Irland Arglwydd Hwrt.

Mam Meredydd ap Howel ap Moris oedd Mared verch ac etifeddes Howel ap Ieuan ap Iorwerth ap Einion Gethin o Gynlleth.

Mam Howel ap Moris oedd Margred verch ac un o bedair etifeddesau Dafydd ap Giwn Lloyd ap Dafydd ap Madoc o'r Hendwr ap Iorwerth ap Madoc ap Gruffydd ap Owen Brogyntyn.

Plant Ieuan Lloyd ap Meredydd o Sioned verch Richard Stane oedd Robert; Thomas; Mr. Richard Lloyd, Prelad; Dafydd; a Sion.

Mr. Andrew Lloyd a briododd Margred verch Mr. Thomas Powel o Bark y Drewan; a bu iddi to Blant o honi (nid amgen) Thomas Lloyd a briododd Margred verch ac un o etifeddesau Mr. Albein Arglwydd y Drewen; Andrew Lloyd; Samuel Lloyd; Richard Lloyd, Doctor; Josha Lloyd a Robert Lloyd. Ac o ferched, Mary Lloyd, Elizabeth Lloyd, a Margred Lloyd.

EBNAL YN SWYDD Y DREWEN NEU SARN.

Richard Lloyd ap Edward Lloyd ap Philip Lloyd ap Edward ap Dafydd Lloyd ap Sion ap Madoc i Owen Brogyntyn.

Mam Richard Lloyd oedd Ann verch Philip ap Sion o Foxgill.¹

Mam Edward Lloyd ap Philip Lloyd oedd Sian verch William ap Meredydd o Westyn, Uchelwr o Blwy Marthin.

Mam Philip Lloyd oedd Kattrin verch Sion ap William ap Meredydd ap Iolyn ap Ieuan Gethin ap Madoc Kyffin.

Mam Edward Lloyd ap Dafydd Lloyd oedd Sina Glynn verch ac etifeddes Dafydd Glynn ap Sion ap William ap Moris ap Ieuan Gethin ap Madoc Kyffin.

¹ Berghill (?).

- Mam Sina Glynn oedd Gwen verch Howel ap Gruffydd ap Howel ap Madoc ap Iorwerth Goch.
- Mam Dafydd Glynn oedd Kattrin verch Rhys ap Meredydd ap Tudr ap Howel ap Kynwric fychan ap Kynwric ap Llowarch. Cais Ach Plas Iolyn.
- Mam Sion ap William ap Moris oedd Ales verch Ieuan fychan ap Ieuan ap Adda ap Iorwerth ddu ap Ednyfed Gam.
- Mam Kattrin verch Sion ap William ap Meredydd ap Iolyn oedd Kattrin verch Edn. ap Gruffydd ap Ieuan ap Einion ap Gruffydd ap Llewelyn ap Kynwric ap Osbwrn.
- Mam Kattrin verch Edn. oedd Elizabeth verch Gruffydd ap Llewelyn ap Hwlkin ap Howel ap Iorwerth ddu ap Iorwerth ap Gruffydd ap Iorwerth. Cais Ach Hendwr.
- Mam Elizabeth oedd Kattrin verch John ap Meredydd ap Ieuan ap Meredydd ap Howel ap Dafydd ap Gruffydd ap Kariadog ap Thomas ap Rodri ap Owen Gwynedd.
- Mam Kattrin oedd Gwenhwyfar verch Gronw ap Ieuan ap Einion ap Gruffydd ap Howel ap Meredydd ap Kynfrig ap Gwgan.
- Mam Ednyfed ap Gruffydd oedd Isabel verch Ieuan ap Adda ap Iorwerth ddu o Bengwern.
- Mam Gruffydd ap Ieuan ap Einion oedd Angharad verch ac un o bedair etifeddesau Dafydd ap Giwn Lloyd ap Dafydd ap Madoc o'r Hendwr.
- Mam Isabel verch Ieuan ap Adda oedd Angharad verch ac etifeddes Ednyfed ap Tudr ap Gronw.

PARK Y DREWEN. 1646.

Robert Powel ap Thomas ap Robert ap Thomas Powel hên ap Robert ap Howel o Groes Oswallt ap Gruffydd ap Ieuan fychan ap Ieuan Gethin ap Madoc Kyffin ap Madoc Goch ap Ieva ap Kyhelyn ap Rhun ap Einion Efell ap Madoc ap Meredydd ap Bleddyn ap Kynfyn.

- Mam Robert Powel oedd Mary verch Richard Atkis yr Ustys Atkis, yr hwn oedd un o'r Cyngor o'r Merses Cymru.
- Mam Thomas Powel Ifanca oedd Ann verch Robert Needham, Esq., ap Thomas Needham.
- Mam Robert Needham oedd Ann verch Sir Sion Talbot ail fab Sir Gilbert Talbot Argl. Deputi Calis ap Sion Talbot ail Iarll y Mwythig.
- Mam Sir Sion Talbot oedd verch ac etifeddes Adam Troutpec ap Sir William Troutpec.
- Mam Adam oedd Margred verch Sion Stanley chwaer Thomas Stanley Iarll Derbi.
- Mam Robert Powel oedd Mary verch Sir Robert Korbet ap Sir Richard Korbet.
- Mam Mary oedd Elizabeth verch Sir Harri Vernon ap Sir William Vernon.
- Mam Elizabeth oedd Ann verch Sion Talbot ail Iarll y Mwythig. Fal o'r blaen.
- Mam yr hên Thomas Powel oedd Katrin verch yr hên Sion Edward o'r Waun ap Iorwerth ap Ieuan ap Adda ap Iorwerth ddu ap Ednyfed Gam.
- Mam Katrin oedd Gwenhwyfar verch Elis Eutyn chwaer Sion ap Elis ap Eutyn o Faelor.
- Plant Robert ap Howel o Groes Oswallt oedd yr hên Thomas Powel o Bark y Drewen; Blaense gwraig Thomas Williams o Willyston; a Margred gwraig William Mostyn: mam oedd hi i Sir Thomas Mostyn o Fostyn ap Richard ap Howel ap Ieuan fychan ap Ieuan ap Adda ap Iorwerth ddu ap Ednyfed Gam
Robert ap Howel a Meredydd ap Howel oeddent Feibion i Howel ap Gruffydd ap Ieuan fychan ap Ieuan Gethin.
- Plant Robert Powel o Ann Needham oedd Thomas Powel, Edward Powel, Richard, Sion *mort*, Robert *mort*, ac Andrew. Ac o ferched Mary gwraig Edward Jones o Sanfford; Katrin gwraig George Lwdlo, o'r Mwrhous yn Kordâl;

Doritie *mort*, Ffranses *mort*, Ann *mort*. Chwaer oedd Ann uchod i Sir Robert Needham Arg-lwydd Kilmwri.

Plant Thomas Powel o Fari Atkis oedd Robert; Margred gwraig Mr. Andrew Lloyd o Estyn; ac Elizabeth gwraig Leighton Owen ap Robert Owen o'r Woodhouse. Ac wedi marw o Robert yn ddietifeddion y digwyddodd Park y Drewen i Mr. Edward Powel ei ewyrth Brawd ei Dad.

Plant Mr. Edward Powel o Mary verch Robert Powel oedd Robert Powel; Elizabeth gwraig Robert Vaughan, silkman in London; Ann gwraig Thomas Sergeant of Cheapside, linen-draper; a Margred gwraig Richard Haynes of London, silkman.

YR HALES DAN AC ARGWLWYDD MOWDDWY.

1646.

General Thomas Mytton ap Richard ap Edward Mutton Arg-lwydd Mowddwy, ap Edward Mutton ap Richard Mutton ap William Mutton ap Thomas Mutton.

Mam Thomas Mutton oedd Margred verch Thomas Owen ap Richard Owen o'r Mwytheg. O Ach Kwndor.

Mam Richard Mutton ap Edward Mutton oedd ... verch ... Korbed o Fortyn Korbed.

Mam Edward Mutton oedd Ann verch Sir Edward Gruffel.

Mam Edward Mutton ap Richard, mam Thomas Mutton ac Ann oedd Elizabeth verch Edward Grae o Swydd Warik.

Mam hono oedd Sives verch Thomas Hwrd o Bridg-north.

Mam Sives oedd Margred verch William Bwkle Arg-lwydd Bwkle.

Mam hono oedd Elin verch Gwilym ap Gruffydd ap Gwilym ap Gruffydd Heilin o'r Penrhyn.

Mam Elin verch Gwilym oedd Sioned y Stanley.

Mam William Mutton oedd Elinor verch ac un o bedair etifeddesau Sir John Burgh Ior Mowddwy ap Hugh Burgh.

Mam Elinor oedd Sian verch ac Aeres ... Barwn o Klopton.

Mam Sion Burgh oedd Elizabeth verch ac etifeddes Sion Arglwydd Mowddwy ap William ap Gruffydd ap Gwenwynwyn ap Owen Cyfeiliog.

Mam Elizabeth verch Sion Ior Mowddwy oedd Sian verch ac Aeres Sir Thomas Korbet ap Sir Robert ap Sir Sion Korbet.

Mam Sion Ior Mowddwy oedd Elinor verch ac un o etifeddesau Thomas ap Llew. ap Owen ap Meredydd (megis yn Ach Sion Edward o Waun) Arglwydd Iscoed oedd Thomas ap Llewelyn.

Mam Elinor oedd Elinor goch verch ac etifeddes Philip ap Ifor Ior Iscoed.

Mam Elinor goch oedd Kattrin verch ac etifeddes Llew. ap Gruffydd ap Llewelyn ap Iorwerth Drwyndwn.

Mam Kattrin oedd Elinor verch Sion Mwnfford Iarlł Leisester.

SHELFOC.

Thomas Thorns ap Francis Thorns ap Richard ap Nicholas ap Sieffrai neu Godfrey Thorns ap John ap Roger ap Thomas Thorns, medd rhai ap Robert Thorns.

Mam John Thorns oedd Sian verch Sir Roger Kynaston ap Gruffydd ap Sienkin.

Mam Sieffre oedd Elizabeth Astley o Patshull, com. Stafford.

Mam Nicholas oedd Sian Ffowler verch Roger Ffowler.

MORTYN KORBED.

Sir Andrew Korbed ap Roger ap Sir Robert ap Sir Richard ap Sir Roger Korbed ap Thomas Korbet ap

Robert Korbet Arglwydd Mortyn ap Robert Korbed
ap Ffoulke Korbed ap Thomas Korbed.

Gwraig Sir Andrew Korbed oedd Jane verch Sir
Robert Needham.

Gwraig Roger ap Sir Robert oedd Ann verch
Lord Wyndsor.

Mam Roger ap Sir Robert Korbed oedd Elizabeth
verch Sir Harry Vernon ap Sir William Ver-
non. Cais Ach Powel o'r Park.

Plant Sir Andrew Korbed oedd Sir Richard, Rein-
allt, Roger, Francis, Sir Vincent, Arthur, Ann
gwraig Sir Walter Lewson, Mary, Margred
gwraig Thomas Harley.

Plant Roger ap Sir Robert Korbed oedd Sir Andrew
a Robert Korbet o Stanerton.

Y MWYTHIG.

David Lloyd ap Roger ap David Lloyd ap Sir Gruff-
ydd Fychan o Bowys. Gorffen yn Ach y Llai (*Leigh-
ton hodie*).

Mam Roger Lloyd oedd Elen verch Sienkin Kinas-
ton ap Gruffydd ap Sienkin : un fam un dad
oedd Elen a Phyr ap Sienkin Kinaston. Gor-
ffen yn Ach Ffransis Kinaston o Watle.

ELSMER, WATLE.

Ffransis Kynaston, Esq., ap Edward Kinaston ap
Sir Ffransis Kinaston ap Sir Edward Kinaston ap
Ffransis Kinaston ap George Kinaston ap Humphre
Kinaston ap Pyrs Kinaston ap Siankyn Kinaston ap
Gruffydd ap Siankyn ap Madoc ap Philip ap Gruffydd
ap Gruffydd fychan ap Sir Gruffydd ap Iorwerth Goch
ap Meredydd ap Bleddyn ap Kynfyn.

Mam Ffransis Kynaston oedd Iann verch Sir Edward
Grae o Swydd Warwick.

Mam George Kinaston oedd verch ac etifeddes
Richard Watle.

- Mam Humphre Kinaston oedd verch ac Aeres Edward ap Morgan o Alrhe ap Ieuan ap Gruffydd ddu ap Gruffydd Goch ap Llew. Goch ap Edn. Gryg ap Tudr ap Edn. ap Kynwric ap Riwallon ap Dyngad ap Tudr Trefor.
- Mam Edward ap Morgan oedd Katrin verch ac etifeddes Madoc ap Meredydd ap Llewelyn ddu ap Gruffydd ap Iorwerth foel ap Iorwerth fychan ap yr hên Iorwerth.
- Mam Margred verch Edward ap Morgan oedd Leuku neu Angharad verch Richard ap Madoc ap Llewelyn ap Ednyfed Gam.
- Mam Pyrs Kinaston oedd Sian verch Sir John Mainwaring.
- Mam Siankin Kinaston oedd Margred verch John Hwrd Arglwydd *Wawawrt* ap Roger Hwrd ap Richard Hwrd: hi oedd gwraig Gruffydd Kinaston.
- Mam Philip Kinaston oedd Gwen verch Iorwerth ap Gruffydd ap Heilin o'r Fron Goch.
- Mam Gruffydd Kinaston ap Siankin oedd Annes verch Llew. ddu ap Griffith ap Ieuan foel ap Iorwerth fychan ap Iorwerth hên.
- Mam Siankin Kinaston hên oedd Sissli verch ac aeres Iankin Ior Ffractyn.
- Mam Madoc ap Philip oedd Gwerfyl verch ac etifeddes *Roger fychan ap Sir Roger Powys* ap Grono ap Tudr ap Rys Sais.
- Mam Gruffydd ap Gruffydd fychan oedd Jane verch Robert Arglwydd Bwckle.
- Mam hono oedd verch y Barwn of Werinton.
- Mab Gruffydd Kinaston oedd Iankin Kinaston o Stokes yn Elsmer.
- Plant Pyrs Kinaston o Aeres Alre oedd Humffre Kinaston, Siasber, Pyrs, ac Edward Powys o'r Koesit.
- Plant Humffre o Aeres Watle oedd *George* Kinaston (a briodes ... verch Sir Edward Grae) a Mar-

gred a briodes Edward Kinaston o Hordle, a bu iddynt ferch a elwyd Jane a briododd Edward Penrhyn o Landrinio.

Mab (*sic*) Siasber Kinaston o ... chwaer Sir Rondl Briwton oedd—

1. Raff Kinaston.

2. Sion Kinaston o Hantun a briodes ... verch Lewis Powys o Elsmer a'r Kocksyt.

3. Thomas ap Siasber Kinaston o Elsmere a briodes Margred verch John Oli,¹ ac iddynt y bu John Kinaston Gwasneithwr Esgob York; a'i chwaer Iann a briodes Esgob York.

4. Margred verch Siasber Kinaston gwraig Sion Wynn o'r Bistog.

5. Ann verch Siasber Kinaston gwraig Sion Lloyd o Gae Howel.

Plant Roger Kinaston o Siotyn o Fary verch Sir Thomas Hanmer oedd Ffransis Kinaston, Thomas Kinaston, Margred, Elinor, Ann, Mary, a Doriti, anno 1556.

Pedair Merch Siankin Kinaston ap Gruffydd ap Siankin oedd—

1. Ales gwraig Robert Lloyd ap Meredydd o Llwyn y Maen.

2. Sian neu Elen gwraig Dafydd Lloyd ap Sir Gruffydd Fychan o Bowys, y Llai.

3. Margred gwraig ... Spenser o Swydd y Mwythig; mam oedd hi i William Spenser.

4. Gwraig Wodal Ystol.

Mam Gruffydd Fychan oedd ... verch Ieuan Goch ap Dafydd ap Iorwerth ap Heilin ap Trahaiarn ddu.

Edward ap Morgan a } oeddent frodyr un fam un
Howel ap Morgan } dad. Cais Ach Alre.

¹ Clive (?).

KRIKOD.

Plant Elis Kynaston ap Roger ap Philip ap John ap Richard Kinaston. John Kinaston a George Kinaston ; Margred gwraig Sion Kinaston ap William Kinaston ap Dafydd Kinaston o Ffeltyn : Ac i Sion Kinaston y bu tri mab, William, Dafydd, a Sion. Ac wedi marw Sion Kinaston o'r Woodhouse priodes Margred Humphre Kinaston ap Richard Kinaston o Rwyttyn.

Ail ferch i Elis Kinaston oedd Sian gwraig William Iligh o Stafford sir ; ac Elizabeth a fu farw heb blant.

Mam Dafydd Kinaston a'r meibion a'r merched uchod oedd Katrin Hanmer verch John Hanmer o Lys Bedydd.

Mam Elis Kinaston oedd Elin verch Sion Wynn Kinaston o Ddudlyst ap Siankyn.

Mam Elin oedd Gwenhwyfar verch Sion ap Howel ap Einion Goch o Bantybyrsle yn Nydlyst.

Mam Philip Kinaston oedd Annes verch Ieuan ap Llew. ap Iorwerth.

Mam Annes oedd ... verch Dafydd Eutyn.

KRIKOD : Dafydd Kinaston ap Elis Kinaston ap Roger Kinaston ap *Philip ap Richard* ap Sion Kinaston ap Madoc ap Philip ap Gruffydd ap Gruffydd fychan ap Sir Gruffydd ap Iorwerth Goch : fal o'r blaen.

Philip ap John ap Richard : edrych uchod.—I. M.

HORDLAI.

Edward Kinaston, Esq., ap Roger Kinaston ap Edward Kinaston ap Roger Kinaston ap Edward Kinaston ap Humffre Kinaston Wyllt ap Sir Roger Kinaston ap Gruffydd ap Siankin ap Madoc ap Philip ap Gruffydd ap Gruffydd fychan ap Sir Gruffydd ap Iorwerth Goch ap Meredydd ap Bleddyn ap Cynfyn.

Mam Roger Kinaston oedd Mary verch Thomas Owen o Gwnder ap Richard ap Owen ap Gruffydd ap Madoc.

- Mam Edward Kinaston oedd Margred verch Sion Owen Fychan o Lwydiarth. Cais Ach Llwydiarth.
- Mam Roger Kinaston ap Edward ap Humffre oedd Margred verch Edward Lloyd o Llwynymaen ap Richard ap Robert ap Meredydd Lloyd o verch Richard Stane o Groesoswallt.
- Mam Edward Kinaston ap Humffre oedd Elizabeth verch Meredydd ap Howel ap Moris ap Ieuan Gethin ap Madoc Kyffin.
- Gwraig Humffre Kinaston Wylt oedd Margred verch William ap Gruffydd ap Robyn o Gochwillan, ac y bu iddo o honi Sion, *mort*; ac Elizabeth gwraig Sion Trefor Constabl Croes Oswallt; ac wedi hyny gwraig Edward Lloyd o Ial.
- Tybiaf mae ail wraig Kinaston oedd Margred.—I. M.
- Mam Humffre Kinaston Wylt oedd Elizabeth verch Harri Grae Arglwydd Powys ac Iarl Tanagerffild ap Sir John Grae Marchog.
- Mam Harri Grae oedd ... verch ac etifeddes Edward Charlton Arglwydd Powys ap Sion Charlton ap Sion Charlton yr Arglwydd cyntaf o'r enw ym Mhowys.
- Mam Sion Charlton yr ail oedd Hawis gadarn verch ac un o etifeddesau Owen ap Gruffydd ap Gwenwynwyn.
- Mam Sion Charlton oedd Elinor verch ac etifeddes Thomas Holand Iarll Cent, yr hon a fuase yn briod o'r blaen a Roger Mortimer Iarll y Mers.
- Mam Elizabeth verch Harri Iarll Tankerffild oedd Antigoni verch Humffre Duke o Gloster, brawd Harri V^{ed} Brenin Lloegr ap Harri IV ap John Duk Lankaster ap Edward IIIrd &c.
- Plant Sir Gruffydd ap Iorwerth Goch ap Meredydd ap Bleddyn oedd Egnion, Owen a Gruffydd Fychan.
- Mam Sir Roger Kinaston oedd Margred verch John Hwrt Arglwydd Walwrt yr Sir y Mwythig ap Roger Hwrt ap Richard Hwrt.

- Mam Gruffydd ap Siankyn oedd Annes verch Llewelyn ddu ap Gruffydd ap Iorwerth foel ap Iorwerth fychan ap yr hen Iorwerth ; chwaer gwbl oedd yr Annes hon i Angharad gwraig Sir Dafydd Hanmer.
- Mam Llewelyn ddu oedd Gwerfyl verch Llew. fychan ap Madoc ap Owen fychan.
- Mam Annes oedd Margred verch Madoc fychan ap Madoc ap Ririd ap Owen ap Bleddyn ap Tudr ap Rys Sais ap Edn. ap Llowarch Gam ap Lluddocu ap Tudr Trefor.
- Mam Margred oedd Gwladys verch Gruffydd ap Iorwerth ap Ieva ap Mynian ap Kynwric ap Riwallon.
- Mam Gwladys oedd Mared verch Rys Ifange ap Rys Mechyll ap Rys Gryg ap Arglwydd Rys.
- Mam Siankyn Kinaston oedd Elinor neu Seilied gwraig Madoc ap Philip ac verch Iankin Arglwydd Francton.
- Mam Elinor oedd Sion verch ... Arglwydd Swinart o swydd Stafford.
- Mam Madoc ap Philip oedd Gwerfyl verch ac etifeddes Roger fychan ap Sir Roger Powys ap Gronw ap Tudr ap Rys Sais.
- Mam Philip ap Gruffydd oedd Gwen verch Iorwerth ap Gruffri ap Heilin o'r Frongoch ym Mhowys ap Ieuan ap Adda ap Meiric ap Kynwric ap Pasgen ap Gwyn ap Gruffydd ap Beli.
- Mam Gwen oedd Tanglwyst verch Gruffydd ap Edn. chwith ap Morgan fychan ap Morgan ap Howel ap Ririd Flaidd.
- Mam Tanglwyst oedd Angharad verch Dafydd fyr goch.
- Mam Gruffydd ap Gruffydd fychan oedd ... verch Arglwydd Bwklai.
- Mam hono oedd ... verch ... Barwn o Werinton.
- Mam Gruffydd fychan ap Sir Gruffydd oedd Mallt verch Ieuan Goch ap Gruffydd Goch ap Gruffydd ap Rys ap Rydderch ap Rys ap Cadifor ap

Dinwal ap Eunydd ap Alan ap Alsser ap Tudwal ap Rodri Mawr.

Mam hono oedd ... verch ... Iarll Arwndel y trydydd.

Mam hono oedd ... verch ... Iarll Rhydychen.

Mam hono oedd Elizabeth verch Iarll Northumberland a Iarll Henfordd hefyd oedd ef.

Mam Sir Gruffydd ap Iorwerth oedd Matilda verch Roger Manley Com. Cestr.

Mam Iorwerth Goch oedd Efa verch Bledrws ap Ednowain.

Plant Sir Roger Kinaston o Arglwyddes Straens oedd Sir Thomas Kinaston yn unig, ac efe a fu farw yn ddietifedd o briod iddo.

Plant Sir Roger Kinaston o Elizabeth¹ Grae oedd Humffre Kinaston Wylt; Onsli Kinaston, Richard Kinaston, Oliver Kinaston, Margred mam Sir Thomas Hanmer, Sian gwraig Sir Thomas Stiri, Sian gwraig Roger Thorns hên, un arall briododd ... Corbed o Li ac wedi hynny a briododd Mr. ... Sakerffild yn ymyl Llundain; a hono oedd fam William Sakerffild: Mary² gwraig Howel ap Siankin ap Iorwerth, a hono a fu gyda Sir Rys ap Thomas; A Ermin gwraig Sion Eutyn ap Sion ap Elis Eutyn, mam Sion Eutyn fychan oedd hi, a mam Elizabeth gwraig Sion Trefor goch o Wigynt, a Margred gwraig Dafydd Lloyd o Abertanat ac i hono y bu mab a elwyd Dafydd Llwyd fychan a fu farw heb blant iddo yn ifange.

Meibion Gruffydd ap Siankyn oedd Philip, Siankyn, William, Sir Roger, a Richard

¹ Yr un oedd Elizabeth Grae a Arglwyddes Straens, canys gwida Arglwydd oedd Elizabeth Grae, nid amgen gwida Arglwydd Straens.—I. M.

² Nage; merch i Mary a fu. Gwel Cambr. Reg., vol. i, p. 144.—I. M.

I Philip Kinaston y bu dwy verch un ... a briododd
Robert Corbed o Stanart; a'r llall ... a bri-
ododd ... Cliff o Averton.
Cais Ferched Iankyn Kinaston dalen yn ol.

(To be continued.)

ROMAN ROADS IN ENGLISH MAELOR.

BY THE REV. CANON M. H. LEE.

ON the west side of Croxton Pool, in that detached part of Flintshire which is called English Maelor, and three-quarters of a mile north-east of the village of Hanmer, there is a Roman way, to which Mr. Thompson Watkins thus refers in his *Roman Cheshire*, cap. iii, p. 52 : "This is certainly the *main* road from Chester southward. A fine fragment of it I lately detected, 56 feet in width, counting from the depression marking the fosse on each side, and 6 feet in height. It is about 200 yards in length, and adjoining it, on the west side, is a mound (*mons exploratorius*) 226 feet from east to west, and 182 feet from north to south. The preservation of this fragment of the road, pointing almost exactly north and south, is evidently due to the fact that it at this point crossed a slack or hollow which was formerly a morass, Croxton Pool being the sole remnant of the latter." Acting upon Mr. Watkins' suggestion I had the mound and its surroundings carefully probed, in the hope that some milestones might be found, but without success.

The name of this causeway is Sawerdek, and it seems to have belonged to William le Yonge in the time of Edward I. Perhaps he may have come with the English army. His daughter and heiress, Margaret, married a Welsh magnate ; but they preserved the English surname, their son being called Morgan Yonge of Sawerdek. This word must certainly be allowed to stand to the account of etymology, and of history by induction. Before it was known that there was any such place a Welsh interpreter of border names suggested that this one was from *sarn* and *tég*=the beautiful causeway. From here a footpath goes east to Cadros, a point to

be noticed afterwards, while the road is for the present lost ; but on crossing a field to the south we are met by a steep, wooded bank about 100 feet wide, called after Joan, the wife of Llewelyn, "Cae-Shoned"=Janet's Field. In front of this wood, within which there is quite a collection of *fera natura*,—rabbits, rats, badgers, and foxes occupying the ground, and brown owls, wood-pigeons, and pheasants the upper stories,—there is a long meadow, which was till lately a pool, the water being dammed up by a causeway 16 yards wide, which was removed a few years ago by the farmer. Some of the stones are still lying about at the place, but do not seem to have any marks upon them.

In an exact line with this sarn is a deep cutting through the bank, the woods trending inward to that point ; and at the top we find a wide plateau, called the Caer Gwyn, covering many acres. The rampart on this northern side is about 500 yards long ; the north-east angle being an especially fine one, and well preserved. The west side has been guarded by a fosse, now filled up. On the south there is also a steep bank, while on the east it is very irregular. Within these boundaries we find the name "Ty Prophwyd"=Prophet's House ; supposed to mark the abode of the eremitical person mentioned by St. Bede, lib. ii, cap. 2, who was consulted by the Abbot of Bangor when withstanding Augustine.

Another name is "Cae Wilkin". As this word is found beside almost every camp in this neighbourhood, it is supposed to be the Welsh word *gwalchan*=a watch-post.

Entering a field across a road on the south side of the Brook House, we pass a small "camp of construction", of which the eastern angle and two sides are preserved.

Mr. Watkins thus describes the innumerable rectangular elevations which are found, generally without a name, on the course of the road. They are supposed to be the places of defence which the road-makers used during its construction.

Still going south, a strong position is reached called "Arabenlock" in the parish map, but written "Plas Arabi ap Karwet" in a deed of Edward II. Here again there is an angle to the south-east, and two lengths of moat; and on the west the bank is scarped, with pools at the bottom. Karwyd was a member of the Monastery of Bangor Is y Coed *circa* 500 A.D.; and that his son Arabi had occupied an earthwork upon the great road is established by our finding the name "Cadlys" (W.=a temporary camp) close by, this being the well known name for a British work, in this instance one that had fallen into the hands of the Romans.

The modern road from Eglwys y Groes may here be on the line of the old one. It keeps on the east side of Llyn Bedydd (=lake of baptism), and away from it by two zigzags, thus reaching the Smithy on the Ellesmere Road. Some old people have heard that there had once been a road much nearer the lake, and following the course of its bed; but this cannot have been the ancient *via*, because, as we shall show, the lake was not at first drained when the road was brought there, but at some later date. The point now reached was called "Batebruggemore" *circa* 1284, when the Ellesmere and Whitchurch road was made; and we shall return to it again.

From a house just to the west of the Smithy the *via* may now be easily tracked for more than a mile to the south-west, by a depression and by abundance of gravel and flaky stones. There are here, on the north of the *via*, two houses called Lane Farm. One of them is marked by an old yew and a large angular camp, to which probably the name "Kigwenit" (=? wheat-field) formerly belonged. At the other Lane Farm a small branch from the ancient *via* once dropped in; and we find the name "Ox Close", which occurs in several other places in this neighbourhood beside Roman roads.

The *via* now reaches the "Old Lane Coppy", and runs the whole length of it, with a kind of earth wall on the south side; its course being known by a depres-

sion. The meaning of this, of course, is that the materials were utilised in making new roads. At the east end of this wood there is a fragment which may, perhaps, represent the original *via*. If so, it is the first that occurs since Sawerdek, showing how complete has been the absorption of the ancient road.

On leaving the wood a gravel-pit indicates the course, which is the same as the modern road for 200 yards; and then it passed, at the west of the Railway Station, through a field called "Brandas": there is a tradition of burnt houses here. To the east of Market Drayton there is "Burnt Wood". There is also an oozy place extending for some distance to "the gate"=road, and so by Rotten Row (? Sax. *rotteren*=to gather together) to Eachleys or Yetchley (?=gate, *i.e.*, road, meadow), and by "Bun-chough" (*ban clawdd*=high embankment), where there is a wet place, and a choked up well with white stones in the shape of a cross, to Blackhurste Ffordd (Black Forest Road). There is here a stream which might be forded; but as the ancient *via* has been tracked through Salop up to this point (*Archæologia Cambrensis* for July 1874) it is probable that the word refers to the road and not to the water.

Returning to Eachleys, we find a branch road through Welshampton towards Penley, and so by Halghton Hall to Bangor. "Bal-mur" (wall of the high place) occupied the site of the modern Hampton. The wall is supposed to have consisted of mounds made of gravel, some 12 ft. high, and 50 yards apart from one another, the intervening space being stockaded. Only one of these mounds now remains. A similar one that was removed in 1873, to make way for a new house, was said to be composod mostly of gravel. Holmur Pit, a little to the east, shows that Hole i' th' Wall is not a name confined to Northumberland. We shall have occasion to notice several places called Gwallia, a Wallington, etc., in all of which the wall may have been made on this plan.

At Balmur we are in Salop, but cross the border at a steep hill called Bleddin's Bank (W. "Bleiddian"=Lupus). If this refers to Bishop Lupus, as we believe, it is a good instance of the fact that the Roman highways were highways for the spread of Christian teaching. In Speed's map of 1610 "Cold Hampton" is marked here. Now there are Wiky Woods.

This road bears directly upon Penley, and so by Halghton Hall ("Halchdyn"=Salt Tower) to Bangor. From Bleddin's Bank a road re-enters Salop, and points for Segontium, and is noticed in *Arch. Camb.* for July 1874.

Returning to Eachleys, one branch leaves the main road at the Row, by way of Braden (Broad Ways) Heath, and another leaves it at Brandas. Entering the Bettisfield Park policies at the south-west extremity by the Striste (Strata) Wood, one division of the latter zigzags across the park to a point on the present road to Hanmer, where there was a roadside cross, and where Roman Catholics used, since their separation from the English Church, to celebrate funeral rites before committing their dead to the parish priest for burial: the other went along a slack in a northerly direction, through the Park, till it approached the high ground at the top. Here, beside a small gravel-pit, there seems to be a fragment of the original *via* where it forks; one road going to a camp just above, on the north-east, the other road preserving its own line.

The camp referred to is a very interesting place, commanding the valley of the Dee, and is seen from Chester. During the survey of 1872 an Ordnance flag was fastened in a high birch-tree for the purpose of observation. The four shoulders of this fine camp are well preserved. The eastern side is just 100 yards long. Its name, "Car-goss-fur" (Caer-groes-floidd), was known in 1739, and preserved with admirable brevity the memory of the fortified camp and of a British road which crossed our road, and went to Braden Heath, etc.

Another name for it is Highermost Grediton, there being two other elevations which are included under that designation. In Dr. Ernst Förstemann's *Namenbuch*, vol. ii, pp. 838, 847, Gredingan is supposed to be called after the "Inga or descendants of one Gred". As, however, one of the earlier townships of the parish was called "Tre-büdd-Wledig", I conclude that the two first syllables of Gredington have a British origin.

The second hill, called Mount Pleasant, is Plas yn Grove. Canvarch lived there c. 450 A.D., and the pools just below, on the east, called "Tig-tegin" (House of the Lord), preserve that fact in an archaic form of the Welsh language. Plas yn Grove is separated from the third Gredington Hill by a broad and deep trench. Here the names Canvarch's Croft, Bryn Vechan, and Cold Hill, are found. The natural situation is a very strong one, with Hanmer Lake and the Whitmoor on the north, a deep ravine on the south-west, and the trench on the east. The banks have been scarped in many places, but there have been so many alterations that it is hard to make out the original plan.

Our road leaves Gredington by a kind of narrow isthmus, in a north-west direction, passing a site called "Bailiff's House" (so called from Robert de Crevecoeur, who in 1278 succeeded the Princes of Powys in the government of Maelor Saesneg), and descending into a valley called Cumber's Garowe (the marsh of the stream rising in the Combe), and crossing it by a causeway known *tempore* Edward II as Sarn Gwenlliant. A lady of this name was a daughter of Gruffydd ab Cynan, and wife of Gruffydd ab Rhys, Prince of South Wales. In 1135 she led an army, in the absence of her husband, against the Normans, but was defeated, and taken, and slain after the battle. Gwenlliant is supposed to mean the white stream. The present name for the place is Waen Wen (White Meadow), and at this point, in the time of Edward II, a *via regalis* came in from Cold Hampton; and the branch road from the

Row, by Braden Heath, also comes in now, descending a steep bank called Tart's Hill (? from 'Αστάρτη).

North-west from the Sarn, the course of the road may be tracked in a cutting through the hill, and soon we come to a place called Street Ludin¹ (Broad Street), where a length of the *via* may still be seen. This was formerly a hamlet; now there are one farmhouse and a smithy. Proceeding in the same line, several gravel-pits testify to the track, which is otherwise lost. It bears directly upon Halchdyn, from whence it crossed to Adravelyn (Mill Gap) by a bridge over the Colbroc, which in 1699 Edward Lhwyd calls "Broadway Bridge". To the north of Adravelyn there are two farms called "Llwydiarth y Gwynt", at one of which is a square, moated enclosure; and close adjoining, the name "Holybush", which would be a preaching station of the Bangor monks. The distance to Bangor from here is about two miles, entering by High Gate.

Returning to the direct Watling Street, we find another branch road at Bate-brugge-mor. It will have been noticed that all the branches have been to the west, the reason being that on the east the Black Hurst, with its deep morasses, nearly stopped any passage through it. The word "Bate-brugge-mor" being rejected by Welsh scholars, it must bear the Saxon meaning of "Boat-Bridge-Moor." The bed of an old lake is here visible for about a mile and a quarter, having been reduced by drainage to one-fifth of its size; and at a farm called "The Hole" (W. *heol*, pave-

¹ See *Roman Cheshire*, p. 53, where Mr. W. T. Watkins writes: "The fragment of road called 'Street Ludin' is visible in a small croft on the south side of the road leading from Penley to Hanmer (both in Flintshire). It is 118 feet in length, 33 feet wide, at present 3 feet in height, and grass-grown, pointing north-north-west and south-south-east. It is traceable in the field across the road to the north by its gravel-track, just beyond which a new gravel-pit has been opened upon its site, and a little further there is an old one. Its direction suits well for Bangor; and if any Roman road has gone to that place from Shropshire, I think this will be the one. But it is out of my present province to describe it."

ment) there was a road leading to Hanmer, and in constant use up to 1830. This road must have been made since the word "Bate-brugge" was given to the place, for that evidently refers to an older state of things, when the lake was full.

Having looked in vain for any traces of a bridge, I conclude that it was made of boats. Many such instances will be remembered, *e.g.*, those in Hdt., iv, 88, 89; vii, 36; and viii, 28; also the "ratibus junc-tis" of Livy (lib. xxi, cap. 27), when Hannibal was crossing the Rhone in 218 B.C.; and the plan adopted for encouraging the elephants to go over (cap. 28) "rates, pontis in modum, humo injecta, constraverunt." This is confirmed by the field-name, "Lathbridge" (Sax. *læd*=division of a parish or county), and the local name Bateman. In the *Domesday* manor of Hurding-berie there is a Radman. Here, from the beginning of parish registers, we have a Bateman; and as "Bat-man" occurs in the Salisbury MSS. with the arms, *sable*, a chevron *ar.* between three escalloppshells *ar.*, we may conclude that it is connected with the history of the place.

Having crossed the lake-bed, we find a field named "Troych" (*tres vici*); and as there is a construction-camp to the west, to which a footpath leads, there must have been a third road once. The other one proceeds north-west through a boggy part called the Arowry ('*Apoupa*) Moss, but which formerly bore the name of "Tir y Gors" (Land of the Fen). It may also be called land *in* the fen, for a high place (evidently artificial) extends for more than a hundred yards, beside which the road runs, and which was once, perhaps, a British hamlet.

From here to Hanmer village there are two ways, the chief one going past an old inn called "Tafarn y Gwint" (Windy Tavern), which was till 1788 the grand stand of the racecourse. Those who cultivate this ground have found a good many silver coins, and in one instance a groat of Henry VIII.

Below this the road entered, at right angles, a deep, wooded ravine called the "Striga Lane" (W. "Ystro-gul", that which opens). This is supposed to be the British name of Hanmer as it is of Chepstow. At present the road leads down to the side of the Lake; but recent excavations showed that above a wild sand there was fox-bench (a brown and soft kind of slate), and above that a blue clay turned into mud by water. The present length of the Lake is 1,000 yards, but Leland (c. 1530 A.D.) puts it at a mile; and a water-course, lately taken up, contained wooden pipes which were thought to date back to that time. The approaches to the village were quite different, therefore, three hundred and fifty years ago; and the lower reach of the Striga Lane would be nothing but a grip in the bank, the road going due north along a croft called the "Maes y Deikws" (Field of the Dykes) towards a low-lying circular camp which has been surrounded with water, like the Berth at Baschurch, and upon which a Saxon nunnery, and at a later date the mediæval rectory-house, used to stand. The banks surrounding it bear those marks of garden-terraces which may be seen on the hills to the north-east of Folkestone, and in other places where Roman soldiers have been quartered. These terraces look very much like the regular sheep-tracks on the Westmorland fells, but are broader.

The village of Hanmer bore the name of *Chadhull* from 670-1170, and the only interference with the shape indicated is on the east side, where the *via* entered it. Following the present street of the village, it turned along some high ground above the church-yard, and crossing a ravine (probably by a bridge) proceeded towards the north-west, along Halghton Lane, to Emral, and by the Dwn-gre (W. Tan-y-graig=Under the Crag) Gate to Bangor.

Returning now to Sawerdek, on the main road, we will trace its course through English Maelor northward. At a distance of 400 yards to the north-west there is a

natural mound beside a farm called the Platt House, which seems very likely to have been a watch-post, and from there proceeding due north; beside the farmhouse called Croxton, some Roman bricks were found in 1866, when digging a hole to bury cattle which had died from the cattle-plague. Then follows the Bont (Bridge) Meadow, some preceding word having been lost; and a steep hill is ascended, which preserves marks of the various road-makers, the modern road cutting much more deeply into the bank than the earlier one. When almost at the top, there is a very fine branch to the west, and the place was called "Trowch" (*tres vici*) by Edward Lhuyd in 1698. The branch is plainly to be seen along a high grass field called "The Sands", then in a deep zigzag through a field pronounced "The-a-Tree", and so past various square camps until it joins the road for Emral.

North of Trowch the main road has had its course altered a little to the west since 1830, and in the bank was found a jar containing silver coins of Queen Elizabeth, to the value of £30. The ancient *via* then entered a field marked No. 428 in the 26-inch Ordnance Survey, which is always wet in the middle, and contains large stones upon which the plough strikes.

From this point there is, to the west, a later road running more or less parallel to the old one, and joining it two miles further on. It runs right through a small British earthwork at the "Gipsy Bank", then passes Willington Cross (so called from an old way crossing it, and also because there was at some early period a church or religious house there), and then a farm called "Traws-tre", which seems somehow to have obtained a name that does not belong to it.

From the Gipsy Bank the ancient *via* enters the large park-field adjoining Willington Old Hall. This was the ancient seat of the Dymocks. To the south-west of the modern farmhouse is a square camp, of which two fine angles may still be traced, though a gravel-pit has encroached deeply on the north-eastern

side of it. This is probably the real Traws-tre (Town of the Crossing), as a road came through at this point which was of sufficient importance to give a name to the district in British times. At this part of the border, where Welsh and English lived together, as the name Maelor Saesneg, or English Maelor, indicates, there are the old British names left, or English translations of them, and in rare instances new names altogether. Here *traws* (*trans*) evidently refers to cross roads, and must be referred to the site of the Roman camp; but the alternative road, at the lower level, must also be an old one. On its course we have the name "Willington Cross"; and as, by the instance of John the Baptist, we know that fords and cross-roads were the points most likely to draw numbers of people together, so at these the Church placed its missionaries. Accordingly we find here the word *carreg* (W. a stone), which indicates a church; the name Meuryg (Maurice), which may be that of the builder; a *school*-house field, where no school is or ever has been, according to any tradition, but which, perhaps, embalms the Irish word *scolog*=a priest, mentioned by Mr. Skene in his *Celtic Scotland*, vol. i, p. 212. In Carnarvonshire the schoolmaster is still commonly called "The School", and till lately the priest and schoolmaster were, in remote parts of England and Wales, one and the same. The field that bears this name is also triangular (W. *triphen*), see *History of St. David's*, by the Rev. Basil Jones, p. 252. All this points to a time when Irish missionaries were doing the work which the Britons shrank from, viz., mixing with the invading Saxons, and trying to win them from their idolatries. The name "Gwillington" (so written in a deed of 1284) has been thought to come from Gwyddelod=Irish.

Near the square camp at Trawstre there are many fragments of a hard kind of stone, but none have yet been found bearing an inscription. One stone which had often broken the plough was at last examined by the tenant, Mr. F. Jones, and when two men had

worked at it for two or three days there was seen something like an enormous stone tree, which was apparently the summit of a mass of rock. No trace of the *via* can be seen here; but at the gate leading down to Dymock's Mill the Liverpool Waterworks' men, in 1885, cut through some old foundation. A road came in here from the east of Maelor.

The Watling Street proceeds along a very fine causeway called "Bryn Arglwydd" (Lord's Hill), and so by Tallarn Green to the Sarn. *Tal*, s. "projection", and *ara* or *aroura* is ploughed land, from which comes the English word to "ear". The Lord's Hill used to have fine trees upon it, and the village wakes were held there. On the west side of a ravine is a square enclosure called "Hal yn Talarn". There were many other earthworks adjoining it, all of which were effaced about 1800.

The present Sarn Bridge is about 300 yards lower down the stream (the Elfe) than the old crossing, as may easily be seen on the two sides. After that, the first trace of the road is opposite the gate of Threapwood Vicarage, where there is a slack to the west of the present road, and the remains of a British camp, which gave its name of Broch Maelor or Brochdyn (now Broughton) to the King who lost the day at the battle of Bangor in 607.

As the *via* now enters Cheshire, we return upon its course as before, noting the various branches. At Brochdyn a main road came in from Hên Ddinas and the valley of the Verniew, which will be traced afterwards. Going back, therefore, to the Sarn, which crosses the Elfe, we find that it must have always been the unfailing point of divergence for Bangor Monachorum, because it was the first place where the corner could always be turned. There are names that would indicate the course of a road in the meadows between Shocklach (Cheshire) and Bangor; but that route might be stopped now by a flood of the Dee. But the road from Brochdyn might also be stopped, and from a still more effectual cause.

Two miles above the Sarn Bridge, in the valley of the Wiches, as it is called, and just opposite a prehistoric fort on the Cheshire side of the stream, called "Old Castle", there was found, some years ago, a ship's anchor in the bed of the stream. This fact, together with the recollection how short a time, comparatively, had passed since Chester was a seaport, made it evident that the lands must have been rising on this coast for many centuries; and also, we may add, that if a Roman way was not visible in some place where we expected to find it, we must not hastily conclude "*non invenienda*".

Turning our faces towards Bangor, the road is, perhaps, one that leaves the middle of Tallarn Green for the south, through a farmyard, and so turns to a place called the "Cae Leika" (? *leuca*, a league). This is the name of two farmhouses; and probably there have been league-stones here once, but no inquiries have been successful in discovering any. The modern road is remarkable for its corners and windings, but the market people patiently follow them all in going to Bangor and Wrexham. This road comes soon to Turpin's Ford. There were "*tres Francigenæ*" in that manor (Worthenbury) in 1088, from one of whom this name may have come, or from a still earlier source. Wallington Lane still conducts the traveller to Dwngre and Bangor.

Returning to Sarn, we must notice that the Wiche valley, with its deep forest and gloomy ravines (one of its gorges is called "The Devil's Entry"), must have been a protection to Maelor on the north. There were many British roads cutting it through, but these passed by forts which could sufficiently guard the passage.

From the camp at Hal yn Talarn, the "War-Way" (? *gwern*, swamp) enters Cheshire by the "Graves" Farm, which may have been a second Lichfield (Field of the Dead). At Dymock's Mill, the Gelli, Old Castle, the two Wiches, and Wolves' Acre, there are old ways,

and in many of them we can still see how they were guarded.

The two remaining branch roads which come in at or near Bryn Arglwydd, and at Trawstre, we shall trace afterwards, when following another important *via* which cuts Maelor from north to south. Particulars as to that *via* were given in the *Arch. Camb.* for July 1874, p. 200, and for April 1875, p. 164, and it was suggested that its name might have been the "Mala Platea". It was tracked from Sansaw (? Sarn Saeson), seeming to come there from South Shropshire, up to a place called "Windy Arbour", on the south side of Whixall Moss. In Whixall a "Plat Lane" occurs, cutting this road at right angles, and apparently borrowing its name.

Reviews and Notices of Books.

LECTURES ON THE ORIGIN AND GROWTH OF RELIGION AS ILLUSTRATED
BY CELTIC HEATHENDOM. By JOHN RHYS, M.A. The Hibbert
Lectures for 1886. London: Williams and Norgate.

AFTER considerable though unavoidable delay the lectures on the Origin and Growth of Religion as illustrated by Celtic Heathendom, delivered in the spring of 1886 by our esteemed fellow-member, Professor Rhys, have appeared in print; yet not in their entirety, for the two lectures on the Arthurian legends, having the most direct interest for the generality of people, are reserved to form a volume which the Professor hopes to publish during the forthcoming winter.

In the number and variety of illustrations from the mythology and folk-lore of Celtic peoples; in the parallelisms drawn from the beliefs and literature of India and Greece on the one hand, and of Germany and Scandinavia on the other; in its suggestive though not dogmatic explanations of the phases of early religious belief; and in its valuable philological speculations,—the present volume is not equalled by anything hitherto published.

M. Gaidoz and writers in the *Revue Celtique* have done much to elucidate the religion of Gaul, while M. d'Arbois de Jubainville has written several works on the mythic periods of Irish history. To these writers and to many others Professor Rhys acknowledges his indebtedness when traversing ground already surveyed; but when he deals with the incidents and personages of Welsh mythology he displays most fully the stores of his own knowledge, and opens up the literature and traditions of a people hitherto practically unknown.

What may be termed the philological method of myth interpretation has been considerably discredited of late. Mr. Andrew Lang has humorously bantered philologists upon their differences,—“Kuhn sees fire everywhere, and fire-myths; Mr. Max Müller sees dawn and dawn-myths; Schwartz sees storm and storm-myths, and so on.” (*Culture and Myth*, p. 70.) Professor Rhys recognises that the opposite or anthropological method is in principle both simple and sound; but being a philologist *par excellence*, he naturally follows the philological method, so that we do not get any of the Celtic myths compared with those of non-Aryan races.

The romantic tales of the Welsh known under the modern term of “Mabinogion”, divide themselves into an earlier and a later cycle; and these divisions have hitherto been taken as corresponding, the first to a purely mythic period, the second to an age that

is at least semi-historic. The personages figuring in the earlier cycle, such as Gwydion, Pwyll, Llew (correctly Llen), are treated by the Professor as manifestations in human form of pagan deification of natural objects, whilst the incidents related of them are regarded as primitive attempts to explain the action of natural forces. According to this manner of treating mythology, Gwydion becomes the culture god; Pwyll the head of Hades; and Llen the sun-god. The stories told of these anthropomorphic deities are dissected with marvellous patience, and their correspondence with the myths of other Aryan peoples brought out with great skill, especially in the case of Irish mythology. The theories—many of them avowedly tentative—based on results obtained from the philological examination of the names borne by these deities, must be left for settlement to philologists; but this being a method of inquiry in which the identification of localities is of considerable importance, we wish to draw the author's attention to one debatable point.

A place associated with some of the actions of Gwydion was called "Caer Seon", and is identified by Professor Rhys with Segontium; his excellent note on the philology of the word making the suggestion plausible. But the ancient fortress crowning the hill above the town of Conwy is known to this day as Caer Seion (Williams' *History of Aberconway*, p. 112), and a plan of the place under the same name will be found in vol. ii of the *Archæologia Cambrensis* (1st Series), though at an earlier page it is alluded to as Caer Lleion. This part of the Menai Straits would suit the story just as well as the Carnarvon end, while the region along the lower reaches of the Conwy river is a favourite spot in Welsh legendary lore.

One of the points least satisfactorily made out is the identification of the god Nodens (whose temple stood at Lydney on the Severn) with the Celtic Mars as well as Neptune, which latter he undoubtedly was, while by his parallelism with the Irish Nuada he has also to be regarded as Zeus.

The later cycle of Welsh mythology, centering as it does in King Arthur and his court, has usually been considered as founded upon a purely historic basis, though the small modicum of fact may have been almost buried beneath an immense accretion of fable. Professor Rhys, however, treats it as being but a later phase of the pagan beliefs that gave birth to the personages of the earlier cycle. Arthur becomes the culture hero, Merlin a Zeus of Brythonic paganism, the Knights of the Round Table solar luminaries of different magnitudes, and the personality of Taliesin "is as mythic as that of Gwydion and Merlin." Such evidence as goes for their corporeal existence, for instance the reference of Aneurin, in the *Gododin*, to his brother poet Taliesin, is never even alluded to. The British King, Caswallon, vanishes into thin air; and Merlin having become a Brythonic Zeus, Vortigern has to settle down into a Brythonic Cronus. The historical evidence in favour of Maelgwn appears to have been a little too strong to allow of his admittance into the Professor's Pantheon, though there are

incidents in his career that give him strong claims to inclusion. On the other hand, the great Irish hero, Cuchulainn, is a subject capable of sustaining any rôle; but it must be borne in mind that euhemeristically considered he is separated by at least four centuries from Maelgwn and Arthur. Into the Professor's treatment of this branch of his subject it will, however, be more convenient to enter at some length when his promised work on Arthur has appeared.

The author treats his subject in the widest possible manner, and one of the little digressions he makes is the following on the date of Stonehenge. After giving the subject all the attention possible he has come to the conclusion that "we cannot do better than follow the story of Geoffrey, which makes Stonehenge the work of Merlin Emrys, commanded by another Emrys, which I interpret to mean that the temple belonged to the Celtic Zeus, whose later legendary self we have in Merlin. It would be in vain to look for any direct argument for or against such a hypothesis. One can only say that it suits the facts of the case, and helps us to understand others of a somewhat similar nature. What sort of a temple could have been more appropriate for the primary god of light and of the luminous heavens than a spacious, open-air enclosure, of a circular form, like Stonehenge? Nor do I see any objection to the old idea that Stonehenge was the original of the famous Temple of Apollo in the island of the Hyperboreans, the stories about which were based, in the first instance, most likely on the journal of Pytheas' travels."

This is enough to make that school of Welsh historians whom the Professor scornfully terms "charlatans" forgive the epithet, and forget his heresy on other matters. For our own part we consider that the greatest historical scholar of modern days, the late Dr. Guest, practically settled the date and uses of Stonehenge. But we observe that Dr. Guest himself would come under the title of "charlatan", as being one who considered that the historical tribe of the Coritani might have been the Coraniaid of the Triads. What will also go very far to mollify our present day "charlatans" is the author's opinion that the modern Eisteddfodig Gorsedd is lineally descended from a court of which the Celtic Zeus was originally regarded as the spiritual president, and that the antiquity of what is known as the Gorsedd Prayer is favoured because it contains nothing distinctly Christian.

Professor Rhys speaks approvingly of the new philological theory which traces the early home of the Aryans to North Europe rather than to Central Asia, and it certainly enables him to compare Celtic and Teutonic myths with results of considerable importance; but formidable objections have yet to be overcome, and by no means the last word has been said upon this subject. The book contains so complete a collection of myths and folk-lore that, apart altogether from its theories, it is a work that no member of our Association should be without.

LLANELLY PARISH CHURCH, ITS HISTORY AND RECORDS, WITH NOTES RELATING TO THE TOWN. By ARTHUR MEE. Llanelly: printed at the *South Wales Press* Offices, 1888. 8vo.; pp. 109. Illustrated with two Photographs and five Plates.

We have to commend the author of this little work for the spirit that has prompted his undertaking rather than for the manner in which it has been executed. There is not a parish in Wales the history of whose church is not worth the telling; the difficulty is to find a man both willing and competent to undertake the task of recording the annals of his neighbourhood.

The chief defect in Mr. Mee's work is the almost total neglect of what we may term the architectural portion of his scheme. The very stones of an edifice such as the parish church of Llanelly should go far towards supplying many points of its history; and at the very least we ought to have been vouchsafed a ground-plan with accurate measurements; but of all such particulars the book is almost entirely wanting. However, the reverence for what is old, because it conjures up thoughts of the past, dwells in Mr. Mee, and we earnestly hope that he will continue his investigations and at the same time enlarge the scope of his method. To this end we wish to draw his attention, and that of others who would emulate his good example, to the chapter on "How to Write the History of a Parish", contained in Mr. Walter Rye's excellent book called *Records and Record Searching*, from which we cannot refrain quoting, *pro bono publico*, this paragraph: "As you are strong be merciful. If you can restrain yourself, *don't* discover that your church is of rather earlier date than St. Martin's at Canterbury, or is founded on the site of a Roman temple. You may be right; but to declare yourself will in all probability destroy your credit as a trustworthy topographer." To which might be added, for the especial benefit of writers on Welsh churches, "*Don't* see Druids everywhere", though few are proof against the temptation.

The Registers, of which Mr. Mee gives a full transcription, contain no notices of much value, and in another edition may be curtailed without loss. The place-names contained therein are more interesting than those of individuals; and one, *Y Rhandir*, we note for the special benefit of Mr. Palmer, Mr. Edward Owen, and others interested in the survivals of old Welsh institutions. We hope Mr. Mee will widen his bounds so as to take in the whole of his parish, and will make this little work the pioneer of a larger and more important volume.

Archaeological Notes and Queries.

INVENTORY.—“Inventory made 7 March, 27 Hen. VIII [1536], by Jas. Leiche, Esq., Morgan Lewes, general receiver to the late bishop of St. David's (Richard Rawlins, who died 18 February 1536), Sir Thos. Yonge, steward of Household, and Sir Griffith Lloide, chaplain to the said Bishop, Thos. Busshope and John Phelpe, husbandmen dwelling in the lordship of Lantefey (Lamphey), Thos. Persivalle, Thos. Haward, chamberlain, and Matthew Tiele, clerk of the kitchen, of all the goods, moveable and immoveable, that the late Bishop had at his death, at his manor place of Lantefey or elsewhere, with all debts or rents owing to him.

“In the Bishop's own chamber, where he was accustomed to take his rest, and where he died.—A bedstead of boards after the old fashion, 12d.; a mattress, 3s.; a feather bed and bolster, 26s. 8d.; a covering of verdure work with birds and lions, and lined with canvas, 20s.; hangings of old tapestry work with images, 26s. 8d.; a table board with 2 trestles, 2s.; an old carpet belonging thereto, 2s.; a buff chair, 6s. 8d.; a trussing coffer bound with iron, with lock and key, 5s.: in it in gold and silver, £149 : 9 : 6; an oyster table, 4d.; 2 stools of easement, and a stool wherein the Bishop was accustomed to be carried, 12d.; a short carpet of Dornyx lying upon the oyster table; a ‘beedes’ with 6 stones of glass, with a signet of copper gilded, 12d.; 2 overworn rochets, 13s. 4d.; 2 coarse rochets, overworn and somewhat broken, 6s. 8d.; other items=£157 : 7 : 10.

“In the Chamberlain's Chamber.—An old bedstead, bedding, and a coffer, 13s. 2d.

“In the Wardrobe.—An old crimson kirtle furred with old martens, 33s. 4d.; 4 other kirtles, black, scarlet, and crimson; a chimere of scarlet single, perished with moths, 30s.; a hood of scarlet lined with changeable silk, 6s. 8d.; a parliament robe of scarlet, eaten with a rat in the back, and perished with moths, 40s.; a covering of a horse litter of coarse scarlet, 26s. 8d.; a coat of mails covered with satin of Bruges, 6s. 8d.=£10 10s.

“The Checkurd Chamber.—A trussing bed, bedding, a sparver of yellow and red say, an old pressboard, a range of 4 bars of iron, &c., 13s. 4d.

“The Great Chamber.—An old trussing bed, sparver, and curtains, green say hanging eaten with moths, &c., 29s. 10d.

“The Gardine Chamber.—Bed and bedding, an old carpet of Turkey work, hangings of red and yellow say, &c., 71s. 10d.

“Gloucester Chamber.—Bedstead, &c., an old sparver, and cur-

tains of red and yellow say somewhat broken, a tableboard, 4 small forms, etc., 38s. 5d.

"The next Chamber to Gloucester Chamber.—An old bedstead and bedding, mostly broken, 3s. 8d.

"The Parker's Chamber.—Bedstead and bedding, 11s.

"The Steward's Chamber.—Bedstead and little round table for oysters, &c., 14s. 8d.

"The next Chamber.—A trussing bed, &c., 7s.

"The Porter's Chamber, 3s. 11d.

"The Cook's Chamber, 8s. 4d.

"The Paunter's Chamber, 6s. 8d.

"The Barbour's Chamber, 11s.

"The Brewer's Chamber, 2s. 2d.

"The Under-Cook's Chamber, 3s. 10d.

"The Chapel Chamber.—An old bedstead and 2 andirons, 4s. 8d.

"The second Chamber within the Chapel Chamber.—Bedstead, &c., 8s.

"The Chapel.—4 pair of vestments with their apparel of satin of Bruges, white, red, blue, and green, 40s.; 6 plain slops of coarse cloth, overworn, for singing men, 10s.; 3 altar sheets much worn, 2s.; a little mass book, 20d.; a coffer, 16d.; 2 pieces of old sayes, green and red, for hanging before the altar, 12d.; a leaden holy water pot, 4d.=56s. 4d.

"The Hall.—3 pieces of old sayes, red and green, and 3 mats under them, 30s.

"The Parlour.—An old table board with an old carpet of Dornyches, 3s. 4d.; 4 little pieces of hangings of Flanders work, with flowers, fountains, and running vines, a range in the chimney of 6 small iron bars, &c., 38s. 2d.

"The Wine Cellar.—A bason and ewer parcel gilt, 78 oz.; 2 flagons parcel gilt, 151 oz.; 2 pots parcel gilt, 86 oz.; 3 goblets parcel gilt, 33 oz.; a chafing dish parcel gilt, 21 oz.; a dozen spoons with lions' heads, gilt, 17 oz.; 2 gilt spoons, 4 oz.; 2 gilt goblets, 35 oz.; 5 standing cups, gilt, with covers, 104 oz.; 3 gilt salts with covers, 41 oz.; a little nut with 3 small gilt masers; a gilt chalice and paten, 20 oz.; 2 candlesticks and a tynacle for holy water, with the dasshell gilded, 33 oz.; a chalice and paten parcel gilt, 6 oz.; a little gilt salt without a cover, 6½ oz.; 6 silver spoons, 7½ oz.: total gilt plate, 243½ oz.; parcel gilt, 375 oz.; 18 spoons, 24½ oz.; 5 hhds. of claret wine and one of white wine, 80s.

"The Buttery.—6 hogsheads for ale, 4s.; 4 little barrels, 20d.; 6 leather pots, 5s.=9s. 6d.

"The Pantry.—8 latten candlesticks, 3s. 4d.; 3 little tin salts, 12d.; 2 little coffers, 12d.; an old hogshead with a cover, to keep manchets, 6d.; an old basin and ewer of tin, 16d.; tablecloths, napkins, &c., 42s. 6d.; also in the pantry, sheets, pillowburys, &c., 49s. 2d.

"The Kitchen.—2 garnish of vessel, lacking 4 saucers, and 12 old platters, with an old basin, 214 lb. at 3½d.; brass pots, a chafurne,

and a possetnet, 15 lb. at 1½d. a lb.; pans, spits, a little chimney of iron to set a pot upon, 12d.; a wooden mustard pot, 1d.; 3 'cowbes' for capons, 10s., &c.=£7:15:11½.

"The Larder House.—2 powdering tubs, 10d.; a querne to grind mustard, 10d.; an old cupboard, 4d.; '4 stone of flatesses', 4s.=6s.

"The Fish Larder House.—Salt, hides, tallow, and herring, 9s. ¼d.

"The Bakehouse.—A great trough and a moulding table, which are 'standards'.

"The Brewhouse.—2 washing chieffes, 16d.; 12 'kielers', 8s.; a eelynge fate, 8d.; a little tub, 6d.; 2 little cows, 4d.; 2 pails, 3d.=11s. 1d.

"The Malthouse.—2 vessels to water barley, and a malt mill, 8s.

"In the Oxhouse and the Park.—6 stalled Welsh bullocks at 20s.; 10 little Welsh bullocks at 10s.; 3 old, overworn horses at 5s.; in a 'warraunt' of conies, 6 sheep and a lamb at 12d.=£12:0:12.

"At Lawheden, a manor place of the late Bishop.—A feather bed, &c., 13s. 4d.; 120 sheep and a cow in the custody of Wm. Butlar.

"At Pembroke.—Jas. Baskerfeld, steward, has in his custody bedding worth 46s. 8d.

"In the Stable.—4 old, overworn horses, 30s.

"The Storehouse or Workhouse.—4,018 bundles of laths at 5s. the 1,000; 7 doz. crests at 8d. the doz.=29s. 2d.

"The Garner.—10 bushels wheat at 2s. 8d., 112 bushels barley malt at 2s., 100 bushels oats at 8d.=£14 16s.

"At Wooram, Jameston, and Castremarton.—Corn and pease worth £14 1s. 6d.

"In the Close by the Brewhouse.—3 couple of swans, 8, 3, and 1 year old, 15s.; 5,000 tile stones at 20d.; a cart, 8s.; a peacock and peahen, 16d.=32s. 8d. 6 qrs. wheat and 12 qrs. barley were bequeathed by the Bishop to the collegiate church of Abergwilié because they lacked corn.

"II. Books in the Study: Divinity.—The New and Old Testaments, with the Exposition of Nic. Lyre, and the ordinary Gloss, 6 books; A Concordance to the Bible; Beda upon the Evangelists; St. Jerome expositively upon the 12 Major Prophets; St. Augustine De Civitate Dei; five other books of his works; his Sermones de Tempore; St. Jerome's Epistles; St. Ambrose expositively upon the Psalms, and three other books of his works; works of Cyprian and Lactantius; Joannes Faber adversus Luterum, named Defensor Pacis; John Chrysostom's Homilies; Damascene's works; Summa Angelica; Sermones Joannis Nider; Manipulus Florum; Sermones Jacobi de Voragine; Summa Baptistæ; John Duns and St. Thomas upon the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th of the Sentence (*singular*); the First Part of Book I and the Second Part of Book II of St. Thomas; Reportata Scoti, by John Duns; Treatises upon the 4 Books of the Sentence, by Wm. de Ockham, Jacobus Almanus et Joannes Capreolus; St. Thomas adversus Græcorum Errores; Fras. de Maronis et Thos. de Aquino in Primum Sententiarum Librum; Sermones Jacobi de Voragine de Sanctis; Homiliæ Gregorii Episcopi; Reclina-

torium Animæ, incerto auctore; Concordantiæ Fratris Conradi de Alemania; Repertorium in Postillam Nicolai Lyrani in Vetus Testamentum et Novum; Augustinus in Joannem; Jacobus de Valentia in Psalterium; Flores Bedæ Presbyteri; Hugo Cardinalis in Psalterium.

"Humanity.—The Comedies of Terence and Plautus; the Rhetoric and Orations of Cicero, Suetonius, Strabo; two Books of Naucerus; Seneca; Aulus Gellius de Noctibus Atticis; Herodotus; A Table upon 8 Books of Ptolomee; the Grammar of Urbane and Theodore in Greek; A Grammar of Hebrew; a Dictionary called Catholicon; Bartholomeus de Proprietatibus Rerum.

"Philosophy.—The Text of Natural Philosophy, Argyropilo interpreter; St. Thomas expositively upon Natural Philosophy.

"Physic.—The 4 Books of Jacobus De Partibus; Avicenna; Rosa Anglica; Practica Joannis Serapionis; Mesne; Chirurgia Petri de Lacerlata Bononiensi; Liber Pandectarum Medicinæ, authore Mattheo Silvatico; Petrus de Albano Patavinus, De Differentiis Philosophorum et Medicorum; Explanationes Gentilis de Fulgineo super Tertium Canonis Avicennæ; Liber Medendi, incerto auctore et absque titulo; Prima Pars et Secunda Rasis, in toto continent'.

"Law.—The whole Courses of Civil and Canon; Bartholomeus Brixiensis de Casibus Decretorum; Constitutiones Clementis.

"Total, besides the plate and books, £279 : 6 : 6½.

"III. Debts due to the late Bishop, Master John Lunteley being Receiver General.—From Maurice Meyrig and Maurice ap Howell, bidell of Lawhaden; Master Lewis Gruffithe for synodals of the deanery of Llandeilo and Llangadoc; David Lloide, Dean of Emlyn; from various persons for the synodals of the deaneries of Pembroche, Rowse, Kaermerdyn, and Gowere, and archdeaconry of Breckenocke, and the rents of the lordship of Llandue, &c., £46 : 8 : 6.

"IV. Debts to the late Bishop, due 1 Aug. 1534.—Proxies for Gruffithe Morgan, Dean of Ultra Ayrn; Sir Morgan Aubre, Dean of Gowere, and others; Morgan Melyne, of Pembroche, for 85 fells, 8s.; Peter Flemmynge, of Kaermerdyn, for 'flattesse', &c., £49 : 10 : 3½.

"V. Procurations of the General Visitation held 1535, Cons. 13.—Deaneries of Rowse and Dunglede, Kemeys, Emlyn, Subayron, Melenythe, Biellt, Elvell, Brecon, Kidweli, Llandeilo, Llangadoc, Kaermerdyn, Pembroche, the Cathedral of St. David's, and the collegiate churches of Abergwili and Llandewi Brevye, £21 : 13 : 10.

"VI. View of the Account of Morgan Lewis, General Receiver of the Bishop, 27 Hen. VIII.—Due from the bailiffs, stewards, bidells, and farmers of Pebidianke, Lantefey, Lawhaden, Llandeilo, Llan-eignede, Abergwili, Mydrym, Diffryntivi, Atpar, Llandogy, Llandewe, and Brody, £65 1s.

"VII. Synodals unpaid from various Deaneries, 87s. 11½d.—Due from Hen. Catharne, Matthew Tyle, and Lewis David of Haverford, £21. Total debts, £207 : 14 : 7.

"VIII. Total, with the debts, besides plate, books, and the farm

of five churches, £487 13½d.; of which sum there is paid for the chaplain's gowns, liveries and wages for the servants, cloth for gowns for poor men, and expenses of the funeral and the day of trigintale, £103 : 12 : 2.

"IX. Debts of the Bishop.—To the King for the 10th, £45 : 14 : 2½; fee of the earl of Worcester, his high steward, £13 : 6 : 8; to lord Ferrers, constable of Llandwye Brevie, £6 : 13 : 4; to Jas. Lieche for costs of surveying, and for irons bought for the prisoners in Llandwye Brevye and other lordships, £6 : 13 : 4; expenses of John Lunteley at the late sessions at Llandwye Brevie, 40s.; to Walter Marwent, parson of St. Matthew's, Friday Street, London, 60s. 8d., paid by him to the officers of the Parliament House and Convocation, and to advocates and proctors in the Arches; to Matthew Tile, of Lantefey, for a fat cow, 16s.; and for other things, 26s. 8d. = £76 : 10 : 10½."—*Letters and Papers, Foreign and Domestic, Henry VIII*, vol. x, p. 173. ED. O.

THE HONOURABLE SOCIETY OF CYMMRODORION.—The following papers have been read during the lecture session of 1888: Jan. 30, J. C. Parkinson, Esq., J.P., D.L., "The Eisteddfod and its Critics"; Feb. 15, Isambard Owen, Esq., M.D., M.A., "The Work of the Cymmrodorion"; March 7, Professor Tout, M.A., St. David's College, Lampeter, "The Welsh Counties"; March 21, Isaac Foulkes, Esq. (*Llyfbrwyf*), Liverpool, "Talhaiarn"; April 11, E. Sidney Hartland, Esq., Swansea, "Welsh Folk-Medicine in the Middle Ages"; April 25, Joseph Bennett, Esq., "The Possibilities of Welsh Music"; May 9, Professor John Rhys, M.A., "Taliesin"; May 23, T. Marchant Williams, Esq., B.A., "A Critical Estimate of Welsh Poetry"; June 6, Stephen W. Williams, Esq., F.R.I.B.A., Rhayader, "Excavations and Discoveries at Strata Florida Abbey".

WEEPING-CROSSES.—There is a letter about weeping-crosses in the Number of the *Arch. Cambrensis* for January 1888, which is wrong throughout. We have in North Wales no such crosses. Croes Wylan has nothing to do with such matters. Wylan was a person, and Whitford Cross, as you will see in my *Old Stone Crosses*, has nothing whatever to do with penance.

ELIAS OWEN, Efenechtyd, Local Sec., Denbighshire.

PARISH REGISTERS DURING THE COMMONWEALTH EPOCH.—There is one point in connection with parish registers, information as to which would be very desirable. It would be interesting to know, for example, how in those registers that date from before the Commonwealth the years are treated that are comprised within that epoch. Most of the registers which I have examined begin at a date subsequent to the time of the Commonwealth. In the case of

three Registers known to me, those of Wrexham, Llangollen, and Ruabon, which begin before that time, the treatment of the years 1645-1661 is in each case quite distinct, and so far representative as to be, I think, worth describing.

As to the *Wrexham Register*, except for a few scattered entries inserted afterwards, there is an absolute gap after March 27, 1645. It would be important to know at what date the regular entries cease in other registers that show an absolute gap during the Commonwealth period.

In the case of the *Llangollen Register*, the regular entries cease in December 1634, Mr. Humfrey Jones, M.A., being then vicar; and no more entries occur, except a few relating to members of the vicar's own family, until 165½. As in the year 1634 the Great Rebellion had not yet begun, we must set down the discontinuance of the Register at that time to the account of the vicar, and not to the account of the civil troubles. As the result of these troubles, Mr. Humfrey Jones was deprived of his vicarship, and a Puritan minister, Mr. Edward Roberts, put in his place; and from January 165½ onwards, in the case of baptisms, and from April 1657 onwards, in the case of burials, the Register was kept by this Mr. Roberts. Whether entries of marriages were also made by him we cannot say, as the last sheets of the Register in which they would be entered have disappeared. Mr. Roberts' entries go on until March 4, 166½, in the case of baptisms, and until April 1664 in the case of burials. They are very interesting, full of detail, and in excellent and unabbreviated Latin, while at the foot of each page are duly written the names of the minister and of the three churchwardens, whom Mr. Roberts calls sometimes "ædiles" (a capital name), and sometimes "œconomi". At Llangollen, then, entries were made in the Parish Register during the latter part of the Parliamentary epoch by the Puritan minister who had been imposed upon the parish, and these entries are of an unusually full and satisfactory character.

The *Ruabon Parish Register* presents, from our present point of view, a still more interesting object for study. The regular entries cease in April 1644. Then comes, under the heading of baptisms, the following important memorandum describing the appointment, by popular election, of a lay registrar, and notifying the confirmation of that appointment by a justice of the peace:—

"Whereas many of the gentlemen, freeholders, and others of the inhabitants of the parish of Ruabon, haue mett together in obedience to a late Act of Parliament bering date the xxiiij of August, one thousand six hundred fifty and three, for the chusing of A Register for ther Parish, I who am one of the Justices of the Peace of this County and Inhabitants of that Parish, whose name is here underwritten, haue approued of ther Election, hauinge nothing to object Agst the saide Register, by name John Powell. Therefore I doe confirme ther Act In that behalfe Till there be Just occasion to alter or Remove. Witness my hand y^e 6 of October 1653.

"J. Kynaston."

The John Powell named in the memorandum just given was, I do not doubt, John Powell, gentleman, of Rhuddallt, in the parish of Ruabon; while the Justice who wrote and signed it was John Kynaston, Esq., of Plas Kynaston in the same parish. The entries of births or baptisms, in the handwriting of John Powell, are given under the following heading: "Borne & Baptised in the Parish of Ruabon since the nine and twentieth of September" (1653). They go on until the following January, and then suddenly stop. Under the head of burials, John Powell's entries begin at the same date, and go on until May 9, 1654, and then comes the following note:—"Memorandum that John Powel, parish Register in the fanaticke times, entered no more names in this booke than are above written from Septem' 1653 unto June 1, 1660" [or January 1662,—date indistinct in my copy,—A. N. P.], "and then the register booke came againe into the custody of Edward Prichard, curate of Ruabon." Under the head of marriages there is no entry in John Powell's handwriting at all, but some one has subsequently made there this note: "Clandestine justices' marriages not entered."

The question now arises, Why did John Powell's entries come so soon to an end? And the answer is, I suppose, to be found in the fact that at the Quarter Sessions for county Denbigh, held at Ruthin on the 4th of October 1653, at which Sessions Mr. Kynaston was not present, the Justices had themselves taken action under the Act of August 24, 1653, grouping together, for the purposes of registration, the parishes of Wrexham, Ruabon, and Erbistock, and appointing a registrar of their own. The parish church of Wrexham was fixed upon as the place of publication, and Captain William Wenlocke (afterwards of Colemere, in the parish of Ellesmere) was appointed Registrar. If John Powell continued Registrar of Ruabon parish it was, therefore, only as deputy of Captain Wenlocke; nor was he under any obligation to continue the entries in the old register book of Ruabon which he had begun, being only under obligation to furnish to his chief notes of the births and burials which had taken place in his own parish, Captain Wenlocke then keeping a common register book for the three parishes.

The Act of August 24, 1653, as Dr. Thomas Armitage of New York has pointed out to me, provides only for the registration of births; but it is not evident whether the dates given under John Powell's heading of "Borne & Baptised" are dates of birth or of baptism.

It may be of interest to say that at the same Sessions at which Captain Wenlocke was appointed, Hugh Jones, gentleman, of St. George, was also appointed Registrar for the commote of Isdulas, and the parish church of St. George fixed for the place of publication. Registrars were at the same time appointed for Isaled and Uwchdulas, and the parish churches of Llannefydd and Llanrwst fixed on respectively as the places of publication for the two commotes.

I think it will be acknowledged that the point raised in this paper

is worthy of attention, and if our excellent fellow-member, Mr. Elias Owen, and others who have ready access to parish registers, would communicate particulars as to the way in which the Commonwealth period is treated in other registers than those above named, they would lay students under a great obligation.

Wrexham.

ALFRED NEOBARD PALMER.

DISCOVERY OF ROMAN COINS AT LLANDUDNO.—In April last Mr. Thomas Kendrick, who keeps the Camera Obscura in the Tygwyn Road, at Llandudno, while engaged on an alteration of the roadway, came upon what he believes to have been an ancient fireplace, near which, embedded in the clay, were seventeen Roman coins with one piece of pottery. The coins were forwarded by Dr. H. Thomas, of Llandudno, to the British Museum to be catalogued by Mr. Barclay V. Head, Assistant Keeper of Coins, who has published a list of them in the *Numismatic Chronicle*, vol. viii, Ser. 3, p. 163. It appears from this list that the coins are of the following Roman emperors:—one of Galienus, A.D. 253-268; two of Victorinus, A.D. 265-267; one of Tetricus, A.D. 267-273; thirteen of Carausius, A.D. 287-293. In Mr. T. Kendrick's grounds, near the Camera Obscura, is a bone-cave, in which a necklace of bears' teeth and human remains have been discovered.

MORRIS C. JONES, F.S.A.

Gungrog Hall, Welshpool.

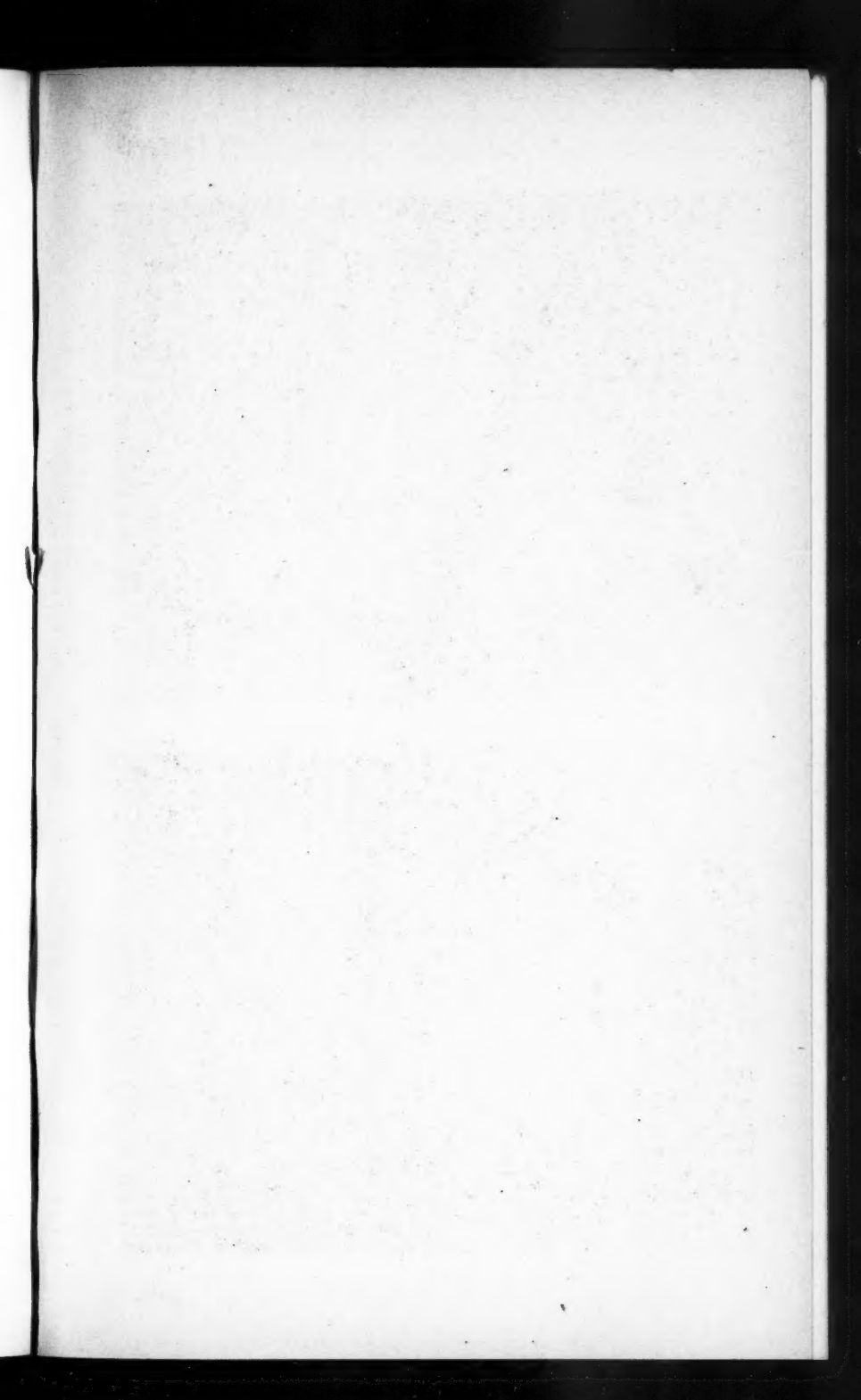
VALLE CRUCIS ABBEY.—In my letter on "The Records of the Bailiwick of Wrexham, A.D. 1339 and 1340", printed in the last (July) Number of *Archæologia Cambrensis*, I omitted to say that the name of the Abbot at that time presiding over the community of Llanegwestl, or Valle Crucis, is several times given, a gap in the list of the Abbots of that Monastery being thus partially supplied. The name of this Abbot was Addaf or Adam. He is mentioned both in 1339 and 1340. Unless my memory deceives me, the Monastery is always called "Llanegwestl" in the records, never Valle Crucis.

Wrexham.

ALFRED NEOBARD PALMER.

EDITORIAL NOTE.—In order to ensure the punctual issue of the October Number of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, it has been found necessary to hold over the Report of the Cowbridge Meeting until the January Number of 1889, together with other important matter, including Mr. Stephen W. Williams' Report on Strata Florida, and notices of discoveries at Caerworgan, Valle Crucis Abbey, and Penmon.

It was decided at Cowbridge that the Annual Meeting of the Cambrian Archæological Association should take place next year in Brittany. Further particulars will be announced in the January Number. In the meantime communications on the subject will be gladly received by the Editors.





CARVED OAK CHEST.—COITY.



LEADEN TANK.—ST. FAGANS.

Cambrian Archaeological Association.

THE FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL MEETING

WAS HELD AT

COWBRIDGE

ON

MONDAY, AUGUST 13TH, 1888,

AND FOUR FOLLOWING DAYS.

PRESIDENT.

THE LORD BISHOP OF LLANDAFF.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

The Marquess of Bute, K.T.
The Earl of Dunraven, K.P.
Lord Windsor
The Dean of Llandaff
Archdeacon Edmondson
A. J. Williams, Esq., M.P.
J. T. D. Llewelyn, Esq.

Lord Aberdare, G.C.B.
Archdeacon Bruce
Archdeacon Thomas
J. W. Stradling-Carne, Esq., D.C.L.
Colonel Picton-Turbervill
C. R. M. Talbot, Esq., M.P.
G. M. Traherne, Esq.

LOCAL COMMITTEE.

T. Rees, Esq., Mayor of Cowbridge
Rev. D. Bowen, Cowbridge
James A. Corbett, Esq., Cardiff
Rev. Canon Edmondson, Cowbridge
Rev. Daniel Evans, Llanmaes
T. Mansel Franklen, Esq., St. Hilary
Rev. A. T. Hughes, Llancafarn
Rev. John Jones, Ewenny
O. H. Jones, Esq., Fônmon Castle
Rev. E. Jenkins, Llanmihangel
Rev. W. Llewellyn, Cowbridge
F. Mathews, Esq., Cowbridge
Daniel Owen, Esq., Ash Hall
C. Collins Prichard, Esq., Pwllwyrach
J. Pyke Thompson, Esq., Cardiff
Colonel Tyler, Llantrythid
Rev. E. W. Vaughan, Llantwit Major
Rev. Canon Allen, Porthkerry

J. Coates Carter, Esq., Cardiff
Rev. W. David, St. Fagans
Rev. F. W. Edmondson, Bridgend
W. H. Evans, Esq., Llanmaes
W. T. Gwyn, Esq., Cowbridge
Rev. H. J. Humphreys, Llangan
Rev. Joseph Jones, St. Lythans
Rev. P. Wilson Jones, Marcross
Rev. C. Ll. Llewellyn, Coychurch
Rev. Lewis Morgan, St. Hilary
G. W. Nicholl, Esq., The Ham
J. W. Phillips, Esq., Cowbridge
G. E. Robinson, Esq., Cardiff
Mr. T. Thomas, Bear Hotel, Cowbridge
C. T. Vachell, Esq., M.D., Cardiff
Rev. M. Price Williams, Cowbridge
School
Rev. Rees Williams, St. Donats

Local Secretary.

Iltyd B. Nicholl, Esq., F.S.A., The Ham, Cowbridge.

REPORT OF MEETING.

EVENING MEETING, MONDAY, AUGUST 13TH.

THE inaugural meeting, which was preceded, as usual, by a committee meeting for the transaction of private business, was held in the Town Hall, at 8.30 P.M. The members of the Association mustered in force, and there was a large attendance of the inhabitants of Cowbridge, who evinced a lively interest in the addresses and papers dealing with the history of their native town.

The retiring President, Charles Salisbury Mainwaring, Esq., being unavoidably prevented from attending personally to resign his office, the chair was taken by his successor, the Lord Bishop of St. David's. His Worship the Mayor of Cowbridge, Thomas Rees, Esq., then welcomed the members of the Association and their friends on behalf of the Corporation. The Lord Bishop of St. David's, after suitably acknowledging the Mayor's courtesy in a few well-chosen words, proceeded to deliver the Presidential Address:—

The Right Rev. the President first offered, in the name of the diocese of Llandaff, the Association a very hearty welcome, and expressed the earnest hope that the visit to a neighbourhood so full of objects of interest to the lover of archæology might amply repay the Association for having selected it as the field for their investigations during the present summer. With the varied archæological riches with which it was stored many of the members were probably far better acquainted than he. Not only were those stores of interest from an archæological point of view, they were also precious as historical landmarks and guides, without which the social, political, and ecclesiastical history of that part of the Principality in which they were would be nothing more than a fragmentary record stripped of well-nigh all which now rendered it interesting and trustworthy. Amongst the various remains of antiquity which were to be found within easy distance of their present place of meeting were some consisting of nothing more than a circle of rude colossal stones, untouched by the hammer or chisel of the workman. At other spots would be found

remains, more or less perfect, of the grand old abbey or the modest parish church, in which would be seen the varying styles of Christian architecture, which followed each other in quick succession, each with its own peculiar gracefulness and beauty. Referring to the most ancient or British period, perhaps, the right rev. gentleman remarked, the most interesting monument within the range of their researches was the vast cromlech at St. Nicholas. It was, he believed, one of the largest, if not the largest, of these remains to be found, not only in that particular neighbourhood, but in the whole kingdom. Other remains of the same period and of structures devoted to the same purpose, but of smaller dimensions, existed in the immediate neighbourhood, especially one at Maes-yfaen, on the opposite side of Duffryn House, and equidistant from it, which would well repay a visit. But the remains of the British period were not confined to those of structures devoted to sepulchral and religious purposes. Encampments of greater or less extent, scattered at intervals over large portions of the Land of Morgan, served to remind them that their forefathers were not so wholly engrossed in peaceful pursuits as to neglect to guard themselves against the attacks of their enemies. Amongst the most extensive as well as the most ancient of these was that in the parish of Llangynwd, about five miles from Bridgend. From the British period they passed into that of the Roman occupation, which commenced about the middle of the first century of the Christian era, by the victory, after a long and brave resistance, of the Roman general over Caractacus, son of Bran the Blessed. Doubtless, at the moment the conquest of the Silures and the captivity of their brave leader were regarded as a terrible national disaster; but if tradition spoke truly, that Bran the Blessed and his brave son returned after their captivity converted to the Christian faith, that event, by God's good providence, had been productive of the richest blessing. Apart, however, from the interest which attached to the introduction of Christianity, regarded in its religious aspect, in some at least of its results it had peculiar interest for the archæologist, since there were few objects he investigated with greater pleasure than the remains of those ancient Christian temples raised by pious forefathers to the honour and for the worship of God. Of such of these ancient structures as existed in the immediate neighbourhood he would add a word or two presently, and would turn to notice briefly some of the remains which were more immediately connected with the advent of the Romans, and which were rendered necessary by the circumstances in which they were at that time placed. Of the *caerau* or encampments, remains of these were to be found in great abundance, and of those in the immediate neighbourhood that at Caeran, on a rising ground about two miles from Cardiff, was the most important and of the largest dimensions, occupying a space of about twelve acres. Amongst other relics of Roman occupation still to be seen in that neighbourhood were portions of the roads used by

the conquerors for the purpose of facilitating communication between their different camps. To these must be added a number of interesting tumuli, of which those near the village of Bonvilstone were specially worthy of note, and numerous Roman villas, scattered all over South Wales, without military outworks, supplying no unsatisfactory evidence of the submission of the natives to the mild and gentle rule of their new masters. The period which followed the departure of the Romans had left few objects of interest to the archæologist, since the work of the northern invaders was that of rapine and destruction, of a widely different character from that which followed, and which commenced with the invasion of Glamorgan by the Normans, under Fitzhamon, towards the close of the eleventh and down to the latter half of the fourteenth century. The rule of these new invaders, unlike that of the Romans, was severe, and provoked, on the part of the natives, a most obstinate and prolonged resistance. The results of this were still to be seen in the remains of the Norman and English castles with which South Wales abounded. The erection of these castles was not confined to the great Norman lords, for every country squire, if such a term were appropriate to those days, found it necessary to make his house a fortress. Concerning the two classes of castles, he (the speaker) would quote the words of a learned and accomplished author (Mr. Clark), whom he would have liked to have seen filling the presidential chair, who wrote "that the position of the English in Wales during the two centuries following the Conquest, in fact, until the reduction of the Principality by Edward I, was such as to make a castle a necessity. . . . Every landowner's house was literally his castle. In parts of Glamorganshire they stood so close that it is difficult to understand whence their owners derived their revenues. For example, within a radius of six miles from Barry, half the circle being occupied by the sea, were twelve castles, and in the county, and mainly in its southern part, were from thirty to forty, of which but one, Aberavon, belonged to a Welsh lord. Most of the castles were the residences of private persons, and were built for the defence of the estate and its tenants; others, the property of the chief lord, were constructed for the defence of the county, and were so placed as to command the passes by which the Welsh were accustomed to descend upon the plain. The sites of most of the Glamorgan castles are known, and of many of them the ruins remain." Last, but not least worthy of notice, were the parish churches, many of which were interesting, not only on account of their peculiar construction, the various styles of architecture exhibited, and the tombs, crosses, and other remains they contained or by which they were surrounded, but also from the fact that they had been erected in spots sacred from their association with most important events of a far earlier date than the existing structures, and not improbably hallowed as the spots on which the Gospel message was first proclaimed in the land by the earliest Christian missionaries. Amongst other spots for which that honour was

claimed were the churches of Llantwit Major, Llancarvan, and Llanilid, the two first named being memorable likewise for famous schools of theology, which were founded as early as the latter half of the fifth century. The church of St. Iltyd, or, as it was commonly called, of Llantwit Major, was of very peculiar construction, and various opinions had been expressed as to the purposes for which its three different portions were originally designed. He believed Professor Freeman, one of the greatest authorities upon these subjects, had expressed the opinion that the westernmost portion of the sacred fabric was the lady-chapel, and the easternmost a monastic church. But in a letter which appeared in the *Western Mail* a short time ago, the writer indignantly protested against this theory, and he (the speaker) would not have been ill pleased if the two antagonists had met before the Association and fought out their opinions. In conclusion, allusion was made to the discoveries at Cardiff Castle—one of monastic buildings, and a part of the outer wall which had surrounded the castle—which would both be found to be of great interest. The right rev. President then resumed his seat, amidst loud applause.

Archdeacon Thomas, in proposing a cordial vote of thanks to the President for his address, adverted to the reasons that had induced the Association to visit Cowbridge. Having already held meetings at most of the chief places in North and South Wales, it was deemed advisable in future to choose some of the smaller towns as the centres of operations, few of which offered so many attractions as Cowbridge, the surrounding district being more than usually interesting, on account of its connection with the first introduction of Christianity into Wales. The association of this part of Glamorganshire with early British Christianity was forcibly brought home to the minds of those present when they remembered that their President was the successor, and no unworthy one either, of Dubricius, the founder of the see of Llandaff.

Mr. R. W. Banks, the Treasurer of the Association, having seconded the vote of thanks, the President briefly replied, and then called upon Mr. Edward Laws, Secretary for South Wales, to read a paper by the Rev. J. P. Conway, the Superior of the Dominican Priory at Woodchester, upon the recent excavations made, by the orders of Lord Bute, on the site of the Black Friars Monastery, at Cardiff. This paper will be printed in the Journal.

The proceedings were brought to a close by the announcement of the programme of the next day's excursion.

EXCURSION, TUESDAY, AUGUST 14TH.

The members of the Association made the Bear Hotel their headquarters, where excellent accommodation was provided by our host, Mr. Thomas. All the excursions during the week were made by road, as facilities for travelling by rail are entirely wanting in

this district at present. It will not be out of place here to mention that the success of the meeting at Cowbridge was very largely due to the efficient manner in which Mr. Iltyd B. Nicholl discharged the somewhat arduous duties falling to the lot of the Local Secretaries on these occasions. The members have, therefore, to thank him for the punctuality with which the programme was carried out; and the horses should be grateful that the forethought displayed in adjusting the length of the journeys prevented their being overworked, as is unfortunately sometimes the case when the management is bad. The weather throughout the whole week was exceptionally fine, so that umbrellas were only used, as the derivation of the word indicates that they should be, as a protection from the excessive heat of the sun's rays.

The excursion started from the Bear Hotel at 9.30 A.M., members taking their seats in the horse-brakes with commendable punctuality. The first halting-place was the small village of St. Hilary, situated two miles south-west of Cowbridge, on high ground commanding an extensive view of the surrounding country. On a fine day the Bristol Channel, with the opposite coast of Somersetshire beyond, are plainly visible to the southward, and on the north the horizon is bounded by the bleak highlands of Glamorganshire. Cowbridge lies in a hollow below. Donovan, in his *South Wales*,¹ speaks enthusiastically of the prospect, which he says is "very far superior to any we had before surveyed in this part of the country". The summit of Stalling² Down hill, above St. Hilary, is crowned by a clump of trees that serves as a landmark for miles round. The old road from Cowbridge up to the top of Stalling Down is very steep, in consequence of which a new road has been formed, making a detour round the north side of the hill so as to obtain a better gradient. The old road is in a straight line with that on the other side of Cowbridge going to Bridgend, which is possibly Roman.

St. Hilary Church.—On arriving at the church the party were met by the Rev. Lewis Morgan, the Vicar, who delivered the following address:—

"The remarks which I propose to make are intended to facilitate rather than impede your progress, as you have so many subjects of interest in prospect to-day. This church was dedicated to Sanctus Hilarius, Bishop of Poitiers, whose name was also once associated in North Wales with Holyhead (or Caergybi), the fort of Cybi, who was surnamed Corineus, a son of Solomon, Duke of Cornwall, and pupil of Hilarius, about the year 380. In honour of his preceptor he called one of the headlands of this insulated spot St. Hilary, now St. Elian's Point. There is also a church dedicated, probably through this same family, to this saint in Cornwall.

"The ruthless hand of time had been arrested at different

¹ Vol. i, p. 307.

² A corruption of stallion.

periods, doubtless by well-intentioned, but most destructive repairs; consequently, this church was becoming sadly divested of its traditional associations, every vestige of which, however simple or homely it may be, has the strongest claims upon our reverence and care. These feelings, on being inducted to the living in the year 1855, urged me to appeal for funds to restore what was remaining to something like their primitive character. I soon received a most generous response from the Rev. J. M. Traherne of Coedriglan, whose interest in such matters was well known, and who then devoted his latest thoughts to the restoration of this venerable church, when his lamented death deferred the undertaking of his pious wishes; but subsequently his noble-hearted widow, to whom this parish owes a deep debt of gratitude, carried out the good intention of her lamented husband, and defrayed the whole cost. The restoration, which was completed in the year 1862, was carried out from the plans and under the superintendence of Sir Gilbert Scott, who, in this instance, as in all the restorations in which he was engaged, evinced a reverential regard for the preservation of all the ancient features of the building. This church, like most of the ancient sacred structures in our old country, was built at various periods of history, many proofs of which may now be seen. The chancel-arch and the font are of the Norman period, and for that reason have been carefully preserved, although it would not be difficult to replace them with handsomer ones of modern design. The rest of the chancel seems to be of the Early English period. The tower, nave, and aisle are of the Perpendicular style. The old monumental effigy, which was formerly within the chancel rails, is to the memory of an ancestor of the Basset family.

"All the old walls were retained, but securely underpinned and drained. The arcade between the aisle and the nave, which was formerly very much out of the perpendicular, was forced up into its place by means of the thumb-screw, and thus the necessity of its being taken down prevented. The east window of the aisle was removed, and carefully replaced. A new window has been placed in the west end of the aisle. This window replaces an old one which had been blocked up; when the plastering was removed, evident traces and some remains of the window were found, of the size and form of the window which now occupies the place, and probably of a similar design. The roof is of a very handsome substantial design, supported by a king-post in the centre; the timber employed in this and in all the woodwork is pitch pine, and varnished without any paint or stain. The whole of the walls have been pointed outside, including the tower, and all the dressed stonework inside has had the whitewash removed from it by the application of muriatic acid, and pointed. The internal fittings are exceedingly elaborate and beautiful, and the carving was done by workmen who came from London for the purpose, and who had been employed for years in Westminster Abbey. During the restoration the remains of an old rood-loft were brought into sight, consisting of a doorway

and some steps of the stairs. These remains were reverentially preserved, although they form a rather unsightly object near the pulpit.

"The entrance-porch is entirely new, and designed by Sir Gilbert Scott; upon the whole, I feel we can quote a part of Mr. Pitt's appropriate lines on restorations:—

" ' But, O! work tenderly :
Beware lest one worn feature ye efface,
Seek not to add one touch of modern grace ;
Handle with reverence each crumbling stone,
Respect the very lichens o'er it grown,
And bid each monument to stand
Supported e'en as with a filial hand.' "

The ground-plan of the church consists of a nave, with south aisle and porch, chancel and western tower. The original building, of the Norman period probably, had a nave and chancel only; the tower and south aisle appear to have been added when the Decorated style was prevalent; and the porch was erected by Sir Gilbert Scott in 1862. The chancel-arch is Transitional Norman, pointed, with square-stepped arch-mouldings and jambs, and simple abacus. It is 7 ft. 3 in. wide. The arcading between the nave and the south aisle has four arches. There is a flat-headed priest's door and window on the south side of the chancel. In the south wall of the aisle a flat-headed three-light window filled in with Decorated tracery is worthy of notice. It is of the same type as a window in the Old Western Church at Llantwit Major; but the peculiar feature at St. Hilary is a horizontal band of quatrefoil ornaments running along the top. Over the south door is a Decorated bracket with the Basset arms. The tower is of two stories, of the usual local character, with lights in the upper part covered by a square label. The font, which is placed opposite the south door, near the north wall of the nave, is of Sutton stone, of plain round shape, having bulging sides, with a bold roll-moulding round the top. It is 2 ft. 3½ in. outside diameter, and 3 ft. 3 in. high, supported on a square step. Most of the fonts in this district are of Norman date, and made of a hard magnesian limestone dug from a quarry at Sutton, close to the mouth of the Ogmere river, on the coast of Glamorganshire, below Bridgend. It was thought of using Sutton stone in the construction of the Houses of Parliament at Westminster, but the supply was too limited. The stone is an excellent one, but hard, and sometimes liable to split. It was largely employed by the mediæval builders in Glamorganshire, at Caerphilly Castle, and many other places. There is a rude square stoup in the south wall of the nave near the south door, and a bracket in the north wall of the chancel. The steps up to the rood-loft, lighted by a square-headed window, are to be seen in the north wall of the nave at St. Hilary. The method of roofing over the rood-loft and other narrow staircases, other examples of

which occur at Llancarvan Church and Fonmon Castle, is rather curious. The roof is built of alternate courses, (1) of single stones placed like a lintel horizontally across the space to be spanned, and (2) of a pair of stones placed horizontally, but making an angle of 45 degrees with the sides of the passage, and meeting each other at a right angle.

There are two interesting sepulchral monuments in St. Hilary Church. The first is an altar-tomb, upon which is the recumbent effigy of Thomas Basset. He is in plate-armour, with the Basset arms, three hunting-horns, upon the body. His feet rest upon a lion. Round the end and one side runs an incised inscription in black letter: + Hic jacet Thomas | Basset qui obiit xiiii^{mo} die me'sis dec'bris a° d'ni m° iiii° xxiii° cu' a'ie pro(pici)etur deus amen. This monument was formerly within the chancel-rails, but is now placed under the most easterly arch of the arcading of the south aisle.

The second tomb is under an arched recess in the north wall of the nave, opposite the south door, and close to the font. The recumbent effigy is that of a layman, holding a glove in his right hand, and with his left resting on his breast.

The old socket-stone of the churchyard cross at St. Hilary is still in existence, resting on four steps, and a new cross has been erected on the old base. The socket-stone is octagonal at the top and square at the bottom, with stop-chamfers where one dies into the other.

The Rev. Lewis Morgan has kindly furnished the following information about the communion-plate and the inscriptions on the bells.

The chalice is of the usual Elizabethan pattern, with the date 1577 on the cover. The paten is dated 1818.

The inscriptions on the bells are, on the treble, "We were all cast at Gloster by A. Rudhal, 1734"; on the tenor, "Tho. Bassett and Lewis Thomas, churchwardens, 1734"; on the alto, "Prosperity to this parish A. (the representation of a bell) R., 1734"; on the bass, "Peace and good neighbourhood A. (a bell) R., 1734."

The earliest register is on paper, date 1690.

Old Beaupré House.—A walk of about a mile down the steep hill forming the east side of the valley of the Cowbridge river brought the pedestrians to Old Beaupré, the carriages being left to follow, in consequence of the badness of the road. On the right hand, after leaving St. Hilary, is a well-wooded hillside, called Coed y tor, which is honeycombed with old lead-workings in the limestone rock. The ruins of Old Beaupré House adjoin a modern farmhouse. The situation may have been originally chosen for defensive purposes, for, like St. Quentin's Castle, it is placed on an eminence round the foot of which runs the Cowbridge river, making a semicircular bend at this point. The principal objects of interest here are a remarkably fine entrance-gateway and a porch, both of carved stone in the style of the Renaissance, ornamented

with coats of arms and inscriptions. The design of the entrance-gateway, through which access is obtained to the courtyard within, is not unlike that of the chimney-pieces and over-mantels of the same period. The doorway has a Tudor arch, showing that in spite of the introduction of classical architecture the Gothic traditions were not yet quite extinct; but all the other details show Italian influence. Above the centre of the doorway is a shield with the Basset arms and the family motto, misspelt, "Gwell angay na chwilydd", instead of "Gwell angau na chywilydd", meaning "Rather death than shame". This motto has been adopted by the 41st Regiment. Just below the horizontal cornice at the top is carved in the middle the date 1586, on the right the initials R. B., and on the left the initials R. B., C. B. The balusters beneath the top cornice are suggestive of Elizabethan woodwork, and appear rather inappropriate when executed in stone, as the treatment of any work of art should always be adapted to the requirements of the material used. Passing through the outer gateway the porch of the house is seen immediately opposite. The ground-plan of the porch is a square projecting from the front wall of the house. It is a far more imposing piece of work than the outer gateway, and reaches to the full height of the house. The architectural features consist of horizontal cornices supported by pairs of classical columns. Mr. W. H. Banks's photograph, here reproduced, gives a good idea of the general effect of the whole. The Basset arms occur again over the porch, but with the motto spelt differently, thus: "Gwell anghay na chwilydd." Above there are three tablets, with the following inscriptions in Roman capitals:

SAY COWDST THOU E
VER FYND OR EVER HEA
RE OR SEE WORLDDLY WRET
CHE OR COWARD PROVE

A FAITHFULL FRYNDE
TO BEE R[Y]CHARDE
BASSETT HAVING TO WYF
KATHERINE DAUGHTER TO

SIR THOMAS JOHN KNIGHT
BWYLT THIS PORCHE WITH
THE TONNES IN AN'o 1600
HIS YERES 65 HIS WIFE 55

Whilst the archæologists pure and simple were discussing the possible meaning of the word "Tonnes", and wondering what a



The Phototype Co., 308, Strand, London.

PORCH.—OLD BEAUPRÈ.





modern reviewer would say if he caught an author spelling the same word in two or three different ways in the same paragraph, as was evidently a not uncommon practice in the year of grace 1600, the Rev. Lewis Morgan beguiled the time of the rest by relating a local tradition concerning the builder. It appears that two stonemasons who were in partnership fell desperately in love with the same fair maid. So deadly a feud was the result that the partners ceased to be on speaking terms, and this, coming to the ears of the damsel, she refused to have anything to do with either. One then left his home and went abroad, where, during twenty years' absence, he acquired a complete knowledge of Italian architecture. On his return he was engaged by the then head of the house of Basset to build the porch at Old Beaupré. Such traditions, whether true or not, have an interest for the student of the origin and growth of myths. A peasant picks up a flint arrow-head, and the secret of its manufacture being lost, he attributes it to the fairies. So with any more than usually fine piece of architecture, when its history has been forgotten, the common people begin by wondering how it ever came into existence, and from this it is but a short step to inventing such stories as those associated with the 'prentices' pillar at Roslyn Chapel in Scotland or the towers of Cologne Cathedral.

Two years ago the porch at Old Beaupré was in a very precarious condition, and would most certainly have fallen but for the well-timed efforts of the present representative of the Basset family for its preservation. It was repaired at considerable expense, but the work has been so thoroughly well done that there is every chance of this beautiful specimen of Renaissance architecture lasting for many centuries to come. The Cambrian Archæological Association should be especially grateful to Mr. Basset for the care he has taken to avert the decay of the ancient remains on his estate.

Amongst the farm-buildings at the back is one which has a cusped lancet window in the end of the gable of the Decorated period. Old Beaupré is said to have belonged originally to Sitsyllt, ancestor of the Cecils, and to have descended through Adam Turberville of Crickhowel to the Bassets. The estate was mortgaged to pay a debt to the Stradlings; sold to Edmunds; by him bequeathed to Llewellyn Treherne of St. Hilary; sold to Daniel Jones; and by him left by will to Capt. Basset, father of the present owner. Sir Philip Basset of St. Hilary, who first settled at Beaupré, was chancellor to Robert Fitzroy, Lord of Gloucester, and afterwards Lord Chief Justice of England. He is said to have drawn up the Magna Charta.¹

Just as the party were leaving the ruins, a gentleman was observed carrying away one of the seventeenth century iron door-hinges, which he naively remarked would be more appreciated in the Cardiff Museum than lying about at Old Beaupré. He was,

¹ *Glamorganshire Notes at Llanover*, iv, 12, 152.

however, persuaded to relinquish his booty on its being explained to him that, although this method of adding to a collection had the advantage of simplicity and the sanction of precedent, it was not a proceeding which the Cambrian Archæological Association could approve of as a body, whatever individual members might feel disposed to do when left to the guidance of their conscience.

St. Athan's Church.—The next place visited was St. Athan's, which lies about three miles south of Old Beaupré towards the coast. The church here is a fine cruciform structure, with a central tower and south porch. The nave has been restored in the worst possible taste, and new windows inserted, entirely devoid of architectural character; but the old oak roof has fortunately been spared. The chancel still retains three of the original lancet-windows in the south wall, and there was evidently a fourth next the east end. The priest's door, with a pointed head, also remains below these windows. The oak roof of the chancel is of the cradle-pattern, 16 ft. in span. The windows in the transepts have Decorated tracery. The arches under the tower are pointed, without moulding of any kind. The two opening into the north and south transepts are old, but the other two opening into the nave and chancel have been restored.

There is a hagioscope from the south transept to the chancel, and there appears to have been another from the nave to the south transept. In the south wall of the chancel is a credence-ledge under a wide niche. The font is round, shaped like a vase, contracted just below the rim and swelling out below. It is of Sutton stone, 2 ft. 5 in. diameter, and 3 ft. 1 in. high.

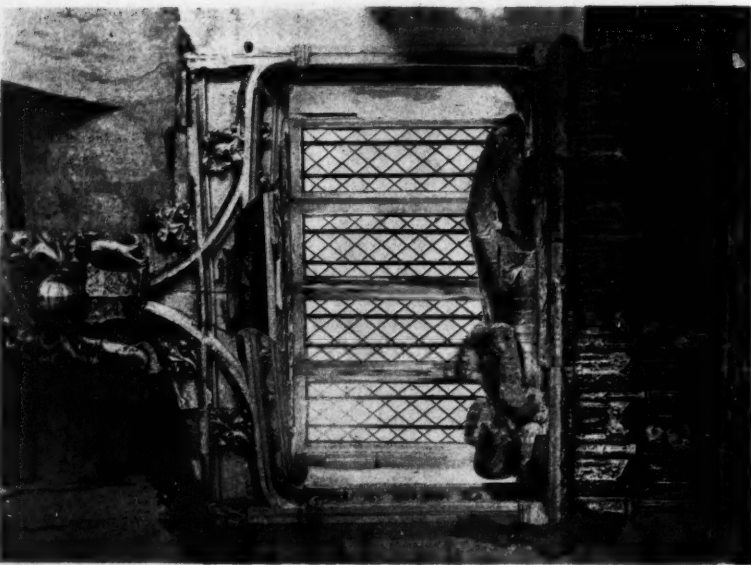
The tombs of the Berkerolles, of East Orchard Castle, attracted more attention than anything else at St. Athan's. The finest of the two monuments is placed against the south wall of the south transept, under a beautiful double canopy, supported in the middle by a bracket having a human head carved upon it. It is an altar-tomb with figures under cusped and floriated canopies all the way round the sides, and on the top are recumbent figures of a knight in plate-armour with dagger-belt, and his lady, both having their hands, in an attitude of prayer, resting on their breasts. The knight bears a shield over the left shoulder with the Berkerolles arms—a chevron and three crescents—as on one of the bosses of the oak roof of the Old Western Church at Llantwit Major.¹ The heads rest on pillows and the feet on lions. The whole of the work is of the Decorated period. The other altar-tomb is at right angles to the one just described, being placed against the east wall of the south transept.

East Orchard Castle is situated about a mile east of St. Athan's, on the top of the precipitous bank of the Cowbridge river; but time did not permit of its being inspected.

St. Athan's is called *Caer Athan* in the *Liber Landavensis*, where it is frequently mentioned. The communion-plate is modern.

¹ *Arch. Camb.*, Ser. III, vol. iv, p. 284.





ALTAR TOMB.—ST. BRIDES MAJOR.



CARVED DOOR.—GILSTON.

The Phototype Co., 381, Strand, London.

Gilston Church.—Driving a mile southwards from St. Athan's, the sea-coast was reached near West Aberthaw, where the Cowbridge river debouches into the Bristol Channel. The name of the little village of Aberthaw is well known throughout the whole of Great Britain, on account of the excellent lias limestone it supplies for the manufacture of hydraulic lime, used to make a cement which will set under water. Here the lovely view of blue sea, with the white sails of the shipping seen shimmering through the haze of a hot summer's day, would, under other circumstances, have received at least a passing glance; but luncheon was at hand, and the hungry archæologists were not sorry to adjourn to the Ocean House, where an ample repast awaited them. After luncheon a short stroll brought the party to Gilston Church, a small but picturesque building, consisting of a nave, chancel, and south porch, having a small bell-turret perched on the top of the west gable. The south door is a handsome example of carved woodwork, six coats of arms forming the decoration, the spaces being cleverly filled in with conventional leaves. Mr. Banks was kind enough to bring his camera into requisition, so that we are enabled to illustrate this interesting door. The oldest window in the church is a small cusped lancet, in the south wall of the nave. The other features noticed were the rood-loft stair, in the north wall of the nave; a cusped niche for an image over the south door; the font, a plain cylindrical one, without mouldings or ornament, on a round stem; and the churchyard cross, with the socket-stone and part of the shaft remaining, supported on four steps.

On a marble tablet, surmounted by a crest and coat of arms in Gilston Church:—

"Here lyeth the body of Major William Giles, of this parish, the son of Matthew Giles, gent., who departed this life the 5th of June, in y^e year of our Lord 1673, who left behind him his daughter Winifred sole heiress of this manor, who was married to James Allen, gent. She died Feby. y^e 2nd, 1700. He departed this life y^e 6th March, 1711, and left two daughters by the said Winifred—Mary, who married Richard Carne of Eweny, Esq., the sole surviving heiress of this manor, at whose expense this monument was erected; Martha, married Charles Penry, of the town of Brecknock, Esq., who dy'd June the 12th, 1724, and lies interred at Brecknock."

Fonmon Castle.—The event of the day most highly appreciated was undoubtedly the visit to Fonmon Castle, the property of Oliver H. Jones, Esq., son of the late lamented R. Oliver Jones, Esq., one of our Vice-Presidents, and himself a member of the Association, in the welfare of which his father always took so lively an interest. Fonmon Castle is situated two miles east of St. Athan's, on the east of the valley of the river Kenson, a tributary of the Cowbridge river. It is on the west bank of a steep ravine, branching out of the Kenson valley, that runs up from just below St. Athan's, towards Penmark, where there is another mediæval stronghold. The

entrance of the Cowbridge river is commanded by East Orchard Castle, near the point where the two valleys meet. Fonmon Castle is described and illustrated by Mr. G. T. Clark in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* (Ser. III, vol. vii, p. 8), and in his *Mediæval Military Architecture* (vol. ii, p. 49). The keep is a good specimen of an Early English rectangular one, and was built towards the end of the twelfth century by Sir John de St. John. Additions of a slightly later date completed the original Castle, to which a considerable addition was made about the time of the Commonwealth. When the St. Johns married the heiress of the Beauchamps, they ceased to live at Fonmon as their principal place, and in 1664 it was sold to Colonel Philip Jones, from whom it descended to the present owner.

When the party arrived at the gates of the Castle, Mr. Oliver H. Jones stood ready to receive his guests and conduct them over his venerable castellated mansion. Under his able guidance the visitors inspected, first the outside, to get a general idea of the situation, and then the various apartments within. Mr. Jones took great pains to show everything that was worth seeing to his guests, not the least interesting amongst which were the portraits of Cromwell, of Ireton, and of Mr. Robert Jones, painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds. After climbing the broad oak staircases of the newer portion of the house and the narrow stone ones of the older part, the leads of the roof were reached, whence a fine view is obtained of the surrounding country. A large number of documents of considerable historical value are preserved at Fonmon, a selection from which were displayed in the library on this occasion, in order to give the members an opportunity of inspecting them. Some of these documents have been already printed, but many others still remain to be published, and it is to be hoped that some of them may be reproduced in facsimile in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* at some future time. Mr. Jones having been requested to explain the chief points of interest connected with the collection of MSS., and to say a few words about the history of the Castle, then delivered an address, which was listened to with the utmost attention, and at its close Mr. Jones was cordially thanked by all those present for his kindness. The following list of some of the most interesting documents at Fonmon has been kindly supplied by Mr. Oliver Jones:—

1. Appointment of Colonel Philip Jones, described in the deed as "the Rt. Honble. Philip Lord Jones, Comptroller of his Highness Household, and one of his Highness most honourable Privy Council", to be one of the Governors of the Charter House, in the room of "Richard, Lord Protector of the Commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland", who had resigned. It is dated 1658, and is sealed with the common seal of the governors of the Charter House, and also signed and sealed by "Nath. Fiennes", "John Asher" (?), "B. Whitelocke", "Q. Lisle", "Prynne", "Wm. Lenthall", "fifsh. Skippon", "Edw. Cessett" (?).

Colonel Jones was raised by Oliver Cromwell to his Upper

House, hence his description as *Lord*. I cannot make out for certain the names I have put a query to. This deed is very handsomely adorned round the margin with birds and flowers in pen-and-ink drawing, and the initial letters are very elaborate.

2. Pardon, dated 1662, granted by Charles II to Serjeant Evan Seys, of Boverton, Glamorganshire, for having acted as Attorney-General under the Commonwealth in South Wales. The deed is in Latin. In the initial letter is a good portrait of Charles II, "head and shoulders", with full black wig and ermine robes, with the collar of the Garter. Serjeant Seys was one of an old Glamorganshire family, long seated at Boverton, near Llantwit Major. The main line ended in an heiress who married into the Fonmon family. The seal of this deed is destroyed.

3. Feoffment, by Robert Nerber, of the manor of Lancovian, in the fee of Llanblethian, to Thomas Lyddyn and William ap Llewelyn, 31 Henry VI. The Nerbers were a powerful family who came early into Glamorganshire, and were seated at Castleton, near St. Tathan. Seal destroyed. No signature. Latin.

4. Indenture between William Cecil Lord Burghley and Edward Stradling, gent., concerning livery of manor of West Llantwit, Glamorgan. Signed, W. Burghley and Edw. Stradling; the last signature nearly illegible. Seals almost destroyed. 26 Elizabeth. This is, of course, the celebrated Lord Burghley.

5. Assignment, 21 Charles I, of a lease, dated 36 Henry VIII. The lease for a thousand years is granted by Sir Richard Williams *alias* Cromwell to Morgan John Walter of Llanlytyd of premises called Keven y Sayson, in Cadoxton. This is interesting as showing that the Cromwell family also called themselves Williams in Henry VIII's time, thus showing the Welsh descent of Oliver Cromwell.

6. Grant of land, near Ewenny bridge, by "Paganus de Turbervill", lord of Coity, about 1316. This deed is sealed with a seal in black wax, with a shield in the middle, and a legend round it. I cannot decipher the bearings or the legend. This man was one of the Turbervills, who were among the earliest Norman settlers in Glamorgan, and built Coity Castle, near Bridgend. The deed is in Latin, and interesting from its age.

7. Latin. Writ, dated 7th day of January, 20 Elizabeth, to summon a jury for trial of a cause at the Great Sessions for Glamorgan, and sewn on to this, on another strip of parchment, the names of the jurors returned, twenty-four in number, drawn from various parishes. I cannot make out where the Great Sessions were held; but the writing is very faint, and in places illegible.

8. 4 May 1651. Indenture lease of a tenement in Swansea. "Rt. Honble. Oliver Cromwell, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland", to Phillip Jones, Esq. Signed "O. Cromwell." No seal. English.

9. 22 Oct., 15 Elizabeth. Appointment, by William Bassett of Beaupré, of Roger Seys to be his steward of manors of St. Hillary, Tregrove, Llantrythid, and Penon. Shows various manors held by

the Bassetts at that time, and also mentions another of the Seys family. English.

10. 17 August, 20 Edward IV, 1480. Feoffment, by John Herbert, otherwise Raglan, Esq., to Griffith ap Avon, and others, of his lands in the dominion of Llantwit. Latin. One branch of the Herberts called themselves Raglan, and were settled for a considerable period at Carnllwyd, near Llanearvan.

11. A statute staple, 29 June, 19 Charles I, sealed with three seals, red wax. Signed, Rich. Steephens. Other signatures illegible; endorsed, "a stat. staple by Richard Steevens to Robt. Bridges, 29 Junii (19 Car.), for 500" (P). Not sure as to the money. Steephens' seal much bigger than the others; something like a rose on it.

12. Henry VIII. Feoffment of manor of Eglwys Brewis, Glamorgan. Feoffor, William Bassett of Treguff. Seal dark red wax; very fine impression. Shield, a chevron between three hunting-horns, two above and one below. Legend round, "Sigillum Guillelmi bassit". One of the many branches of the Bassetts.

13. James I. Indenture between James I and James Shaw. Sealed with the great seal of England in red wax, and signed R. Salisbury. This was Richard Cecil, son of the great Lord Burghley, who was created Earl of Salisbury.

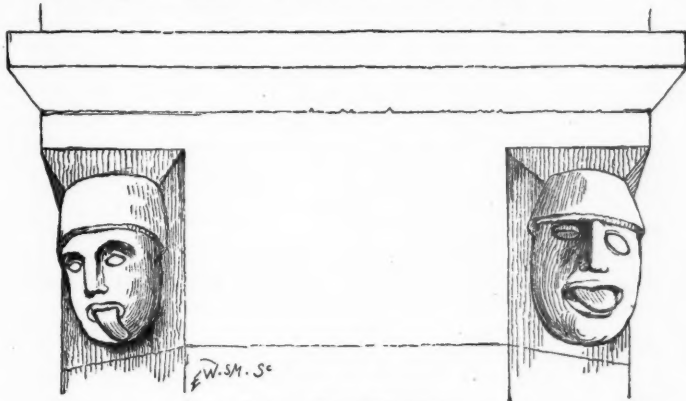
14. 11 Dec. 1657. Warrant under the Privy Seal of Oliver Lord Protector to pay the fee of Serjeant Seys, Attorney-General, of Glamorgan. Signed, Gervase Lawson, Dept. of Miles Fleetwood. Enrolled in the Exchequer. The seal is of red wax; the supporters a lion and griffin; the crest the royal lion on a crown; the shield quarterly, 1st and 4th, St. George's cross; 2nd, St. Andrew's cross; 3rd, Irish harp; with something on an escutcheon of pretence. Legend mutilated; word "Protector" visible.

The journey was then resumed, but Penmark had to be omitted from the programme for want of time.

Llanearvan Church.—It was tantalising to have to hurry through the visit to a place so celebrated in the literary history and hagiology of Wales as Llanearvan; but at the end of a long day a bare half-hour was all that could be spared, so we had to make the best of it, and scribble notes and sketch at lightning speed. Llanearvan is situated about a mile and a half north of Fommon Castle. Most of us are already familiar with the events in the life of St. Cadoc, to whom the church is dedicated. If, however, there be any whom the fame of Cattwg the Wise has not yet reached, they must be referred to the "Vita S. Cadoci, in the *Lives of the Cambro-British Saints*, published by the Welsh MSS. Society. It is sufficient here to state that he lived in the sixth century, and that no less than sixteen churches in Wales preserve his name in their dedications. The site of the original monastery appears to have been, not at Llanearvan, but at Llanveithen or Bangor Cattwg, three-quarters of a mile higher up the valley. It is much to be regretted that time did not admit of this place being visited, and Ffynnon Dyfry (St. Dubricius' Well), not far beyond, as the whole locality teems

with associations of early Welsh saints. Caradoc, the author of the *Brut y Tywysogion*, or *Chronicle of the Princes*, the basis of the most authentic history of Wales, lived at Lllancarvan in the twelfth century. The church and parish of Lllancarvan have been very fully described in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* (vol. ii, Ser. 3, p. 261).

The plan consists of a nave, chancel, western tower, a south aisle the whole length of the church, and a south porch. The architectural features are more interesting than those in most of the other churches in the neighbourhood. The chancel-arch (Transitional Norman) is probably the earliest part, and perhaps the work of Walter de Mapes, in the reign of Henry II. The abacus is ornamented with incised four-pointed stars, like that at Penmark. The arcade of four Pointed arches between the nave and south aisle is peculiar. The piers are 2 ft. 6 in. square at the top and bottom; but the angles are chamfered with a stop at the bottom and a head at the top, making the pier octagonal in the middle. The carved heads are curious; one having a crown with three fleur-de-lys, and two others putting out their tongues in a most hideous fashion. The oak roofs are of the cradle-pattern, and there are some good Decorated windows in the south aisle.



Grotesque Heads, Lllancarvan.

The ecclesiological or ritualistic arrangements consist of an octagonal font (Decorated); stoup inside south door; piscinas in chancel and south aisle; rood-loft stair in north wall of nave; rood-screen misplaced as a reredos behind the altar; and priest's door.

The roof of the tower is off, and the bells lying on the ground, it not being safe to hang them until this part of the church is repaired. The lock of the west door of the tower, with a wooden case, is deserving of notice. A fragment of Sutton stone with inter-

laced work, preserved at Llancarvan, has been very incorrectly illustrated in Professor I. O. Westwood's *Lapidarium Walliæ* (pl. 101, figs. 2 and 3).

Llantrythid Church and Mansion.—The last place on the programme was Llantrythid, two miles north of Llancarvan, and four miles and a half east of Cowbridge, which was taken on the return journey. The plan of the church, which has been already described in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, consists of a nave, chancel, west tower, and south porch; a stoup like that at Llancarvan; rood-loft stair; and rood-screen. The church possesses two remarkable monuments: (1) Under a niche in north wall of a recumbent effigy with hands folded in prayer; head tonsured, resting on square pillow beneath trefoil canopy; feet resting on greyhound; ball-flower ornament and fleur-de-lys. (2) An altar-tomb against north wall, with mural appendages and inscriptions, having two recumbent figures, representing Sir Anthony Mansel, who died in 1544, and his wife Elizabeth, who died in 1596, daughter of John Basset; the tomb was erected by Elizabeth Mansel in 1597. Mansel and Basset arms.

The chalice and paten are Elizabethan, dated 1576; chalice, silver-gilt, inscribed "My Bloude is dirinke indeed."

The Llantrythid estate was given by Fitzhamon to Madoc ap Jestyn, and belonged successively to the Bassets, Mansels, and Aubreys. Sir John Aubrey, the last baronet who lived at Llantrythid House, lost his son under distressing circumstances, in consequence of which he left the place. In 1832 the roof fell, and the place is now a ruin; but some views of the interior have been preserved amongst Mrs. Traherne's sketches, now in the possession of T. M. Franklen, Esq., of St. Hilary. A plan of the building is given in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* (vol. xiii, Ser. 3, p. 214), showing that it consisted of a rectangular block with two wings at each side.

This day's excursion terminated most pleasantly with a tea, to which the members were very kindly invited by Roper Tyler, Esq., the present owner of the modern mansion of Llantrythid.

EVENING MEETING, TUESDAY, AUGUST 14TH.

The evening meeting was held at the Town Hall, there being again a good attendance.

Archdeacon Thomas, in the absence of the President, occupied the chair, and opened the proceedings by giving a well thought-out *résumé* of the day's work, commenting amongst other things on the dilapidated state of the tower at Llancarvan, and protesting against the thoughtless conduct of the gentleman who was about to carry away one of the sixteenth century iron hinges from Old Beaupré for the Cardiff Museum, without first obtaining permission from the owner to do so.

The following three papers were then read, and will be printed in the Journal:—

"The Norwich Taxation of the Diocese of Llandaff." By the Ven. Archdeacon Thomas, F.S.A.

"English Influence in Wales." By Edward Owen, Esq.

"The Manor of Llanblethian." By James Andrew Corbett, Esq.

Votes of thanks were passed to the authors of these papers, which were listened to throughout with marked attention. The meeting then terminated.

For several reasons the Local Committee were unable to form a Museum, as is usually done on the occasion of the annual meetings of the Cambrian Archæological Association; but this shortcoming was to a certain extent made good by the private efforts of Mr. David Jones, of Wallington, Surrey, who exhibited a very valuable series of drawings and maps in the ante-room of the Town Hall, illustrating the antiquities of Glamorganshire. Mr. Jones also produced at the meeting the skull of a horse clothed to represent the head of the animal when alive, which is called a "Mari Lwyd", and is carried about in procession. He has been good enough to furnish the following account of this curious, ancient custom:—

The Mari Lwyd: a Twelfth Night Custom.—The rapid decay and disappearance of old customs which the latter half of the nineteenth century has witnessed is a matter of such common observation that it has become the merest of truisms to speak of it. Many old observances which this century had inherited from a long line of predecessors have now ceased to be found even as "survivals"; if met with at all, I apprehend it would be only as "revivals", produced as something strange and rare for the amusement of the curious. Thus it has come to pass that the special local observances and rural pageantry which in Glamorganshire, on and about Twelfth Night, wound up the festivities of Christmastide, are no longer to be met with as part of the life of the people. "Canu Gwassaila" and the going about with a "Mari Lwyd"—customs common enough in the forties and fifties of the century—must now, I suspect, be classed with the things of the past. Both customs—for they certainly were each of distinct origin—were known by the one name of "Canu Gwassaila", or even more commonly, "Singing Gwassaila." But, while the "Gwassailwyr" proper needed not to trouble themselves with providing a "Mari Lwyd", those who went about with a "Mari Lwyd" were perforce obliged to "Sing Gwassaila". Singing was part of the performance, and tradition provided them with no other song. Of the two names, the first is self-explanatory: it is the "Singing of Wassail"; the second, in its application at least, is not very clear. The word "Lwyd" means "Blessed". How the name "Blessed Mary" has come to be applied to the skeleton of a horse's head, decked with ribbons and other finery, as will be presently described, is a question easier put than answered. An attempt, however, will be made to explain its appli-

cation; and the conclusions arrived at may or may not be acceptable. What follows on this subject will be taken chiefly from a contribution of my own to a Glamorganshire newspaper in 1878—one of a series of papers on local folk-lore—in which the Christmas and Twelfth Night customs of Glamorganshire were dealt with at length. To the theory I then advanced I still adhere, and I fancy it has since been adopted elsewhere.

By the kindness of a friend at Llangynwyd there was exhibited at the late meeting of the Association at Cowbridge a very fair representation of a "Mari Lwyd". It was not (as it turned out) a veritable "Mari" which had gone the round of the parish, but had, in the previous winter, been specially got up to aid in the illustration of a lecture on Glamorganshire Customs delivered at Maesteg, and some of the details it had not been thought necessary to reproduce for the occasion.¹ It was enough like in appearance to answer the purposes required.

The "Gwassailwyr" pure and simple were a body of rustics who enlivened the season, both for themselves and their neighbours, by going about from house to house singing the Wassail song. It was sufficient for the occasion if they blackened their faces, wore rough masks, or disguised themselves in any manner, and the rougher the disguise the better. One of them should be in woman's clothes, to play the part of "Bessy". Bessy carried a besom; the others had staves, with which, when the in-door fun began, they belaboured each other's sides and backs in a manner which would have been painful to behold if one had not known that each and all were pretty well protected by straw under their puffed-out garments. At the door of the house they wassailed they began with the following song, to a traditional tune, which I doubt not is still well known:—

I.
"O dyma ni'n dywed
Gym'docon dinuwad,
I ofun cewn genad, &c.
I. ganu.

II.
"Os na chewn ni genad
Ni drewn ar y nailldu, &c.
Nos heno.

"Cei'r gŵyla mynd heibo
Heb neb dod i'ch cofio ?

III.
"O tapwch y faril
Gyllynwch yn rhigill, &c.
Nos heno.

IV.
"A'r deishan frâs felus
A phob sort o spisus
A gatwyd yn garcis, &c.
Y gŵyla.

V.
"Ond ni sydd yn cofio, &c.
Nos heno !"

These were verses of obligation: when these had been sung then, possibly, would come the tug of war. It was a recognised part of

¹ The "Mari" which was exhibited has since been presented to the Museum at Cardiff, and I understand that the energetic Curator of that institution has since obtained another from Lantwit Major, which had seen actual service in that parish.

the custom that if any one inside the house replied, those outside must answer, and so a musical dialogue would be kept up until one or the other of the two parties would be unable to respond in impromptu verse. When at last they obtained admission, it would be well if ample space had been cleared for them in the kitchen or other suitable apartment wherein they might display their antics. A good deal of "horse-play" would be indulged in, for the licence extended to the season by prescription would be availed of to the utmost. They should by right have with them a wassail-bowl, or that which is, I believe, its proper Glamorganshire substitute, namely, a *feol* made of Ewenny ware; but the "survival" of these articles within the time to which my own memory extends was a common bucket, or even, it might be, a tin can! Whichever vessel it may have been, it would be passed round, or at least you would be offered a mugful of drink out of it, while it was of course expected that the master of the house would do his part in keeping it pretty well replenished from the "barrel", which in song they had already asked should be "tapped" for them. Finally, the jingling of coins in a battered tin vessel, which did duty for a money-box, would be heard, and when this appeal had been responded to the Wassailers would take their departure, singing ere they went a valedictory stanza outside the house door. The words of this closing verse I do not remember.

For the "Mari Lwyd" much greater preparation was required. Indeed, it took the long evenings of several weeks beforehand to get everything necessary for the success of the pageant, and put all in apple-pie order. Why, the "Mari Lwyd" was the pride and admiration of the whole village! Everybody almost would have had a hand in the adorning of it and in decking out these "Gwas-sailwyr"—mothers, sisters, sweethearts—all! The lads who formed the party came dressed not only in their "Sunday best", but in great bravery of ribbons of many colours (cheerfully lent them by the women) superadded to coats and hats. If ribbons were not abundant enough, the want would be supplied by a sort of frilling of coloured paper. The "Mari Lwyd" itself, however, has not been described. The basis of the structure was, as has already been stated, the skeleton of a horse's head. This was padded on the outer side, where the flesh had been, and then covered into shape with white calico. The jaw was so fastened as to move up and down easily, and could be made to "bite" at the will of the man who played the part of "horse". Eyes were made out of the bottoms of broken beer-bottles carefully chipped round, while the ears would be of felt, leather, or any suitable material. The whole would be decked with "ribbons so plenty" that the "Mari" was indeed a sight to see! There was also some arrangement to give the appearance of a neck, and over this from the head there depended a long and large sheet or loose gown of calico, which served to conceal the young man who gave life to the "Mari". A smart "groom" had charge of the "animal", which he led by a

long rein of wide scarlet braid. The number of the party would be regulated by liking or convenience, but they were usually about six. They also sang at each door they went to about three verses of the Wassail song already given; upon the fourth they changed from Welsh to English, thus:

" We've got a fine Mary,
She 's dressed very pretty
With ribbons so plenty
This Christmas."

This is how it would be managed in the bilingual district comprising the Vale of Glamorgan. In the northern parts of the county the singers continued in Welsh, thus:

" Mae Mari Lwyd yma
Mae'n werth i gael gola',
Yn llawn o rhubana,
Y Gwyla !"

After this intimation it was not usual to challenge them to a musical parley from the inside; they were generally admitted at once. They brought with them no "survival" of the wassail-bowl, such as we have seen the "Gwassailwyr" proper had, as an inseparable adjunct to their perambulations, and their proceedings indoors were of a more orderly character than what has been already described. Still there was a good deal of romping. If there were any young women about, they came in for the not very welcome attentions of "Mari", who ran after them, pretending to bite, and so forth. It was all meant in harmless fun, and the whole proceedings generally promoted a good deal of it. They would have beer given to them, and, possibly, a piece of cake each. They, too, had a money-box. On leaving, the strain sung by this party, at the door, was—

" God bless the ruler of this house,
And send him long to reign,
And many a merry Christmas
May he live to see again.
And God send you a happy new year."

There seems to have been, eighty or one hundred years ago, a sort of unwritten law that the "Mari Lwyd" of one parish should not intrude within the bounds of another. If this were done the intruding party did so at its peril; for if it were so met by a "Mari Lwyd" party of the parish intruded upon there would be a battle royal between them, and each would do its best to destroy the "Mari Lwyd" of the other.

It will, I think, be at once conceded that in this rustic pageant of the "Mari Lwyd", or the "Blessed Mary", we have had amongst us the survival of part of some ancient popular rite or ceremony. Is it not the last remnant of the once highly popular

"Festival of the Ass"? This festival was held on the 14th January, and commemorated the flight of the Holy Family into Egypt. An ass decked in rich robes or trappings was led to the high altar of the parish church, and a special service performed in its honour, the responses to which were an imitation of the hee-hawing of the animal itself. After this ceremony a girl and child, personating the Virgin and Child, mounted the ass and were taken round the parish. A wooden ass was sometimes used, and lay figures representing the Mother and Child placed thereon. In either case the perambulation of the parish seems to have been an essential part of the proceedings. What more likely, then, than that the "Blessed Mary", which so many generations of our Glamorganshire lads took so much pains to get up, deck so bravely, and carry from house to house with so much mirth and revelry—a horse's head with a man concealed under it—was a direct representative of the animal on which the "Mary" of olden time made a tour of the parish upon? Adopt this view, and the name "Mary" appears as a natural heritage which clung to the fragmentary part of the paraphernalia of the old festival which descended to our own time. As the "Festival of the Ass" was very commonly observed in pre-Reformation times, we might expect to find that traces of it remained to a late period in other parts of the kingdom besides Glamorganshire. I have discovered that it was not unknown in Monmouthshire; that, however, is very near our own borders. But there are evidences of somewhat similar "survivals" in places as remote as Lancashire on the one hand, and Kent on the other. In Lancashire they amused themselves on Twelfth Night by carrying round the semblance of a horse's head; while in Kent they still, I believe, "go a hoden" on this night, the "hoden" being a horse's head carved in wood, which is carried about to the accompaniment of carol singing and hand-bell ringing.

Objection may perhaps be taken to the solution here offered on the ground that the day of the celebration of the "Festival of the Ass" did not coincide with the "Festival of the Epiphany"; that the two observances were distinct, and were never likely to be commingled. Whether there is a lack of likelihood in this or not, I have, I think, shown pretty plainly that the Twelfth Night customs of Glamorganshire were of a twofold character, certainly of a twofold origin, and were partially, at least, commingled. We must remember that in pre-Reformation times the festivities of the Christmas season were kept up until Candlemas. After the Reformation the natural tendency of the times was to shorten them. Herrick, however, gives us to understand that in his time the Christmas decorations were kept up until the Feast of the Purification. The Puritans, as we know, did what they could to abolish Christmas revellings altogether. They were powerless to do this, from the hold which these had upon the minds and affections of the people. But they accomplished two things: (1) they shortened the duration of the period of licence and buffoonery; and, as a natural con-

sequence, they (2) displaced and threw into some confusion the several popular observances which had served to mark the prolonged course of the festival. The procession of the "Blessed Mary" was of too popular a character to be thrown aside altogether; rather, therefore, than lose it, the day of its celebration was thrown back by popular consent ten days in the calendar, and was held on (and after) the 6th of January, instead of the 16th, and was allowed to share the honours of Twelfth Night rejoicings with the "Gwas-saila".

Of wassailing itself much might be said, both as to the mode in which the custom was observed in Wales, and also under the wider view of its observance throughout the country. This, however, I will not touch upon. It will be sufficient to say that there are several Welsh wassailing songs in existence. Miss Jane Williams of Aberpergwn has preserved two for us in the collection of *Ancient National Airs of Gwent and Morganwg*, published at Landoverly in 1843, namely, "Y Washael", at p. 30, and "Hyd yma Bu'n cerdded", at p. 31. Hone, too, in his *Ancient Mysteries Explained*, gives the translation of a very curious one by "Thomas Evans", which is well worth study for the allusions it contains, and which I elsewhere have attempted to analyse. These are in print, and accessible to all. The inquirer who wishes to pursue the subject further will, if he is industrious, find several more in manuscript.

I ought, perhaps, to add that since the meeting at Cowbridge I have been shown a Welsh essay upon the "Mari Lwyd", but was not able to do more than glance at it. I regret to say that I did not note, and do not remember, the author's name. It would seem to have been published about 1882. The wassailing song contained several more verses than I have given; but the greater part were quite new to me, and I venture to think would not be generally known in Glamorganshire.

EXCURSION, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15TH.

Leaving the Bear Hotel at 9.30 A.M., the carriages started on the Bridgend road up the steep hill on the west side of Cowbridge. When the top was reached, the straightness of the road became very apparent, looking both backwards towards the clump of trees on Stalling Down, and forwards in the direction of Ewenny. There seems to be little doubt that this is the line of the old Roman military road to Bovium, the site of which has been conjectured to be at Ewenny. The fact of the existence of a place called Broth Street, near Ewenny, points to a Roman road of some kind having passed by it. Halfway between Cowbridge and Ewenny the road passes over what was formerly a bleak moor, but which is now enclosed and cultivated. This portion of the road is

called by the somewhat poetical name of the Golden Mile,¹ and it was not far from here that a large number of ancient British urns were dug up in the Twmpath barrow on Pwll-y-rack farm, a full description of the discoveries, by Mr. F. G. Hilton Price, having been recently published in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* (vol. v, Ser. 5, p. 83). Passing by Ewenny, to return there later, the first halting-place was St. Bride's, eight miles distant from Cowbridge. The last mile of the road passed through a deep ravine, with mountain limestone cliffs peeping out here and there from between a covering of greensward varied with patches of bracken fern. The scenery in this secluded valley is entirely different from the views in other parts of Glamorganshire, where the geological formation is lias, and is far more like the wild landscapes of Cumberland or Derbyshire. St. Bride's Church is picturesquely situated at the upper end of the valley, perched on the hill-side.

St. Bride's Church.—The church here is dedicated to St. Bride or Bridget, and is called St. Bride's Major. St. Bride's Minor is situated nearly as far north of Bridgend as St. Bride's Major is south of the same place. It was visited by the Cambrian Archaeological Association during the Bridgend Meeting in 1869. The building, although not a large one, is full of points of interest.

The plan consists of a nave, chancel, west tower, north porch, and a small vestry on the north side of the chancel. The chancel-arch is a remarkable one. It is round and of Norman date, with a simply-moulded abacus. Most of the rest of the architectural features are Decorated. The tower has the usual local characteristics.

On each side of the chancel-arch are two large squints cut through the wall at a late period, and on the north side is, in addition, a third squint of much smaller dimensions than the others. The font has an octagonal bowl on an octagonal stem.² The most noteworthy amongst the sepulchral monuments are the inscribed coffin-lid of Johan le Botiler, and an altar-tomb belonging to the same family. The coffin-lid is at present in the floor of the chancel, but is partially concealed from view by some rickety boarding placed upon the top of it, which should be removed. The stone coffin belonging to it is still in the churchyard, on the south side of the tower, and might well be taken inside the building and the lid restored to it. The top of the lid is flat, with the figure of a Crusader in chain-armour incised upon it, and the sides bevelled, bearing the following inscription in Lombardic capital letters of the thirteenth century:—

IOHAN : LE : BOTILER : GIT : ICI : DEU : DE :
SA : ALME : EIT : MERCI : AMEN.

¹ Several stories are given to account for the name, the most probable being that it was suggested by the golden yellow flowers of the gorse.

² By some mistake the font at St. Bride's is described in the Report of the Bridgend Meeting in the *Arch. Camb.*, 3rd Ser., vol. xv, p. 434, as being Norman, and similar to the one at Llantwit.

The knight holds a drawn sword in his right hand, and has a shield over the left shoulder with the three covered cups of Boteler. On his head is a skull-cap of plate-armour with a fleur-de-lys in the centre and a covered cup on each side. This incised effigy is in very perfect preservation, and is a valuable example of the military costume of the thirteenth century. It has been engraved in Dr. E. L. Cutts' *Sepulchral Slabs* (pl. xxxii*), and in the *Journal of the British Archæological Institute*. The altar-tomb is placed in a recess in the wall with a window behind it. Over the top of the recess there is a canopy, in a somewhat dilapidated condition, and the arms of the Butlers. On the tomb rest the recumbent effigies of a knight in plate-armour, and his lady beside him. (See Plate from photograph by Mr. Banks.)

On a monument, underneath a semi-classical canopy, are two half-length painted figures facing each other, the husband in his wig and gown, and the wife in the dress of the period. The inscription is as follows:—

“In memory of John Wyndham, Esq.,

<p>Sergt. at Law, was of the antient family of the Wyndhams, and heir of Humphrey Wyndham, Esq., and Jone, the daughter of Sir John Carne of Ewenne. He departed this life, 4 Oct., in the 67. year of his age, in the year 1697.</p>	<p>and</p>	<p>Jane his wife was the daughter of William Strode of Barrington in the county of Somerset, Esq. She departed this life 1 Dec., in 64th year of her age, and in 1698.”</p>
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The churchyard cross is of the same type as the others in Glamorganshire. The socket-stone rests on five steps, and the cross is perfect, with the exception of the head, which is gone. The base of another cross lies about 500 yards to the north-west of the church.

St. Bride's Major was associated in more recent times with General Picton, of Waterloo fame.

The party, after having inspected St. Bride's Church, retraced their way through the same rocky limestone gorge they had already traversed coming, back to Ewenney Priory, which lies a little over a mile south of Bridgend, on the bank of a small river that joins the Ogmore lower down.

Ewenney Priory.—The last visit made to Ewenney by the Association was during the Bridgend Meeting, when the architectural peculiarities of the church were explained by Mr. E. A. Freeman. Upon the present occasion Colonel Picton Turbervill, the lay successor of the ancient Priors, received the members and conducted them round the building. In order that the party might not be wholly unprepared for what they were going to see, Colonel Tur-

bervill had with great kindness and forethought ordered Mr. E. A. Freeman's paper on the Churches of Coychurch, Coyty, and Ewenny, and Mr. G. T. Clark's paper on Coyty Castle, to be reprinted from the *Archæologia Cambrensis* in pamphlet form for distribution amongst the members, to whom it proved of much service. The idea of re-printing papers on the objects of interest visited during the annual meetings is so good a one that, now Colonel Turbervill has inaugurated the practice, it may with advantage be continued in years to come. The alterations and discoveries made at Ewenny since Mr. Freeman's account was written in 1857 have been summarised in a paper by Colonel Turbervill contributed to the *Transactions of the Cardiff Naturalists' Field Club* (vol. viii, 1876, p. 41), as follows: 1. Arched doorways into chapels from south and north aisles of presbytery; 2. East window of presbytery opened; 3. Hagioscope in north wall of presbytery discovered and opened; 4. Double piscina found in north wall; 5. Foundations of chapels on north side of presbytery laid bare. It would be desirable to have a new plan prepared showing these more recent discoveries.

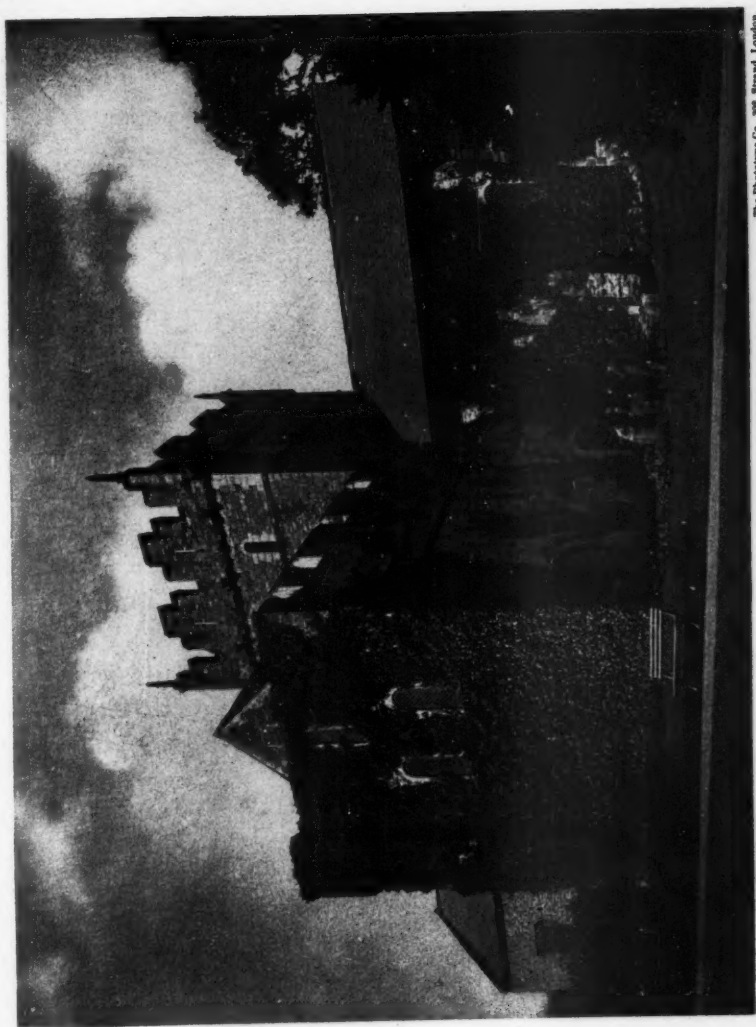
The church at Ewenny belongs to the same class as those at Brecon, Monkton, Ruthin, and elsewhere, which are both parochial and monastic, the parish church and the church of the monastery being combined in one and the same building. The strongly-marked military peculiarities of the architecture indicate that it was intended also to serve the double purpose of a place of worship and a fortified castle in case of sudden attack. Portions of the church have been destroyed, but what remains has undergone hardly any modification since it was erected in the twelfth century. Consequently, we have at Ewenny the most perfect specimen of an early Norman semi-ecclesiastical semi-defensive structure to be found throughout the Principality. A building of some kind seems to have been erected at Ewenny by William de Londres, one of the followers of Fitzhamon; and the present Benedictine Priory was founded in A.D. 1141 by his grandson, Morice de Londres, by whom it was added as a cell to the Abbey of St. Peter, at Gloucester. At the dissolution of the monasteries, the property passed out of the possession of the Church into that of the Carne family, and subsequently into that of Turbervill, by marriage. Ewenny Priory is dedicated to St. Michael. Hardly anything remains of the conventual buildings except the gateway, all the rest having apparently been pulled down to obtain materials for the adjoining mansion, at the beginning of the present century. E. Donovan, in his *South Wales* (1805), describes the state of the church as being very disgraceful when he saw it; but now Colonel Turbervill has fully atoned for the neglect of his ancestors in the past by the great care which he has bestowed for many years upon repairing and beautifying the building. The ground-plan was originally cruciform, with a central tower of hugely massive proportions. At present it consists of the nave, used as the parish church, with a porch on the north side, and the choir, south tran-

sept, and presbytery of the old monastic church. The north aisle of the nave, the north transept, and chapels on the north and south side of the presbytery have been destroyed. The parochial and monastic churches are separated by a wall blocking up the whole of the western arch under the central tower. This masonry screen formed the reredos of the altar of the parish church, and has a doorway on each side, by which access is obtained to the choir. The division of the church into two parts did not take place at the dissolution, but was the arrangement from the beginning.

The style of most of the architectural details is early Norman. The massive round piers and arches on the north side of the nave still exist, and are not unlike those at St. John's Church, Chester. The arches under the lantern of the tower are round, with two orders of moulding perfectly plain and square. The roof of the presbytery is a very bold piece of stone vaulting, and of much greater span than is usual in Romanesque buildings. It is divided into three bays, the easternmost being covered with groined vaulting, to allow of the insertion of windows in the north and south walls, and the other two bays against which the chapels abut having barrel-vaulting.

With regard to the gloomy appearance produced by the small number of windows, Mr. Freeman remarks, "All is dark, solemn, almost cavernous; it is, indeed, a shrine for men who doubtless performed their most solemn rites with fear and trembling, amid constant expectation of hostile inroads." The south transept has a timber roof of poor design, but this is to a certain extent atoned for by the variety produced in the wall-surface by the arcading, resembling that of the triforium of a cathedral, which lights the passage leading up to the tower. The excellent photograph taken by Mr. Banks shows the gable of the south transept with the military tower rising above it. The triple stepping of the battlements of the tower deserves notice as being a rare feature in Wales, although common enough in Ireland and East Anglia. There are two fine round-headed Norman doorways at Ewenny. Amongst the ecclesiological features are a fourteenth century oak rood-screen separating the presbytery from the choir, a hagioscope, and a double piscina. The font at the west end of the parish church is bowl-shaped, with mouldings at the top, bottom, and round the middle. It is of Sutton stone, and probably of Norman date, but its appearance has been entirely changed by being placed on a modern stem instead of resting on a step, as it probably did originally.

There are several interesting thirteenth century sepulchral slabs at Ewenny, the best of all being the tomb of Morice de Londres, a splendidly carved slab with a floriated cross on the top, inscribed on each side in Lombardic capitals: *ICI GIST MORICE DE LONDRES FONDEUR : DIEU LUI BEND SON LABEUR : AMEN.* A beautiful border of Early English foliage, of the same kind as that on the Tree of Jesse at Llantwit Major, runs the whole way round the bevelled



EWENNY PRIORY.—S.E. VIEW.

The Phototype Co., 301, Strand, London.

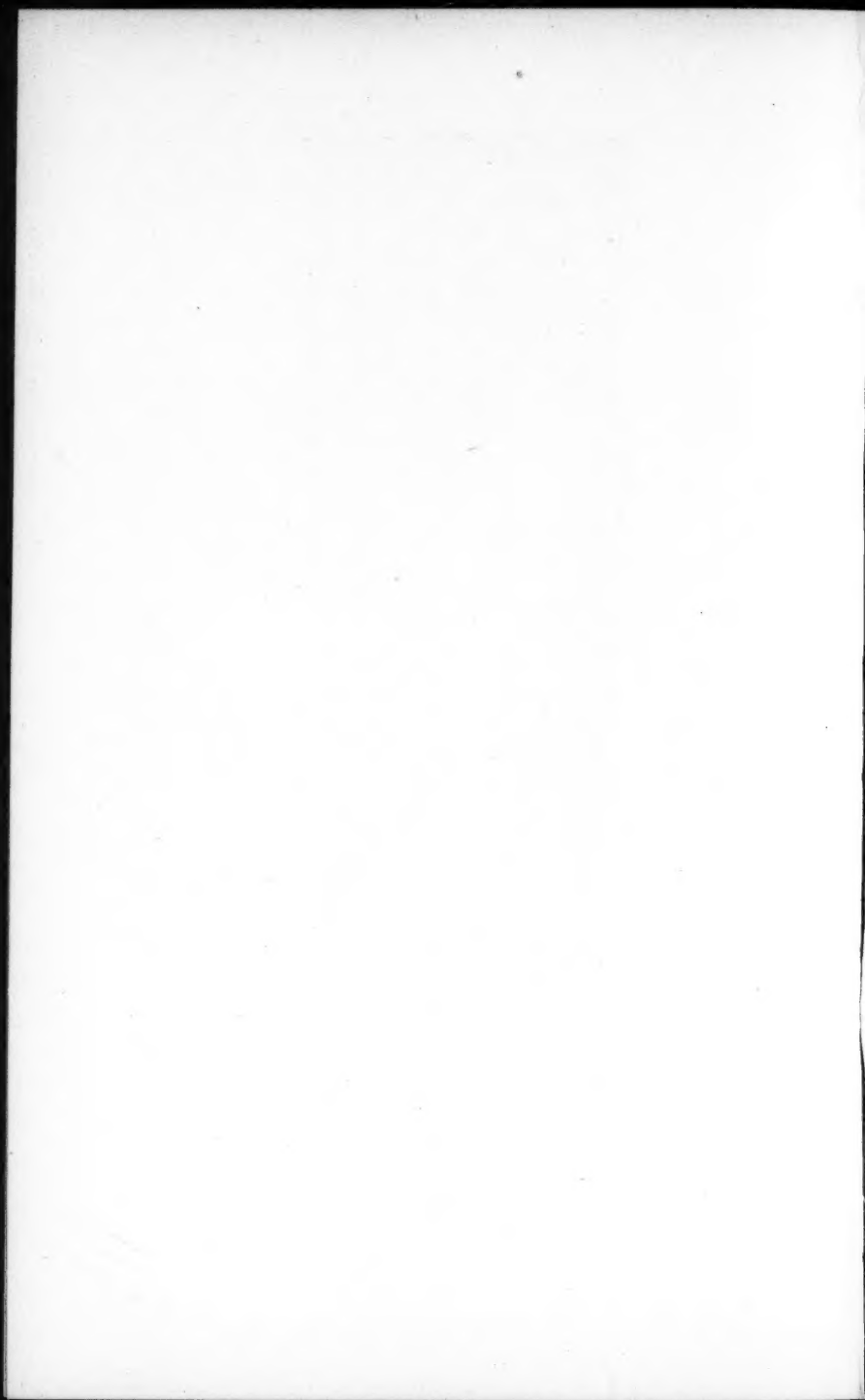






FOUNDER'S TOMB, EWENNY.

Scale one inch to one foot.

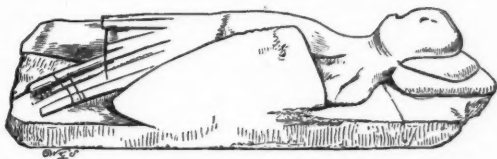


edge. The slab has been inaccurately engraved, both in Sir R. Colt Hoare's *Itinerary of Baldwin*, and Dr. E. L. Cutts' *Sepulchral Slabs*, the foliage being most carelessly drawn. An illustration is now given, taken from a rubbing photographed on to the wood-block by Mr. Worthington G. Smith.

Outside the church is a cross slab inscribed—

+ HIC IACET . . . DE LON(DRES).

This might with advantage be placed under cover within the presbytery. There is also the recumbent effigy of a knight, which has been conjectured by some to be the monument of Sir Paganus Turbervill, and by others to be that of Sir Roger de Remi.



Ewenny Effigy. Half-inch Scale.

Having thanked Colonel Turbervill for the courtesy shown to the Association, the party left for Coity, which is a mile and a half north-east of Bridgend, and about three miles from Ewenny. Here luncheon was provided in the school-room, and, when the wants of the inner man had been attended to, an adjournment was made to the church and Castle.

Coity Church and Castle.—The architecture of Coity Church has been done full justice to in Mr. E. A. Freeman's paper in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* (vol. iii, Ser. 3, p. 101), and the ritual arrangements are described in the *Ecclesiologist* (vol. viii, p. 251). Both the church and Castle were visited during the Bridgend Meeting. At Ewenny we had an instance of an almost unaltered cruciform church of the Norman period; at Coity we see a structure designed on the same lines by an architect of the fourteenth century. Dr. Freeman says: "On the whole this church is an excellent one, and in fair preservation; but few of the windows have been robbed of their tracery, nor has any special devastation of any other kind been perpetrated. It has but little ornamental detail, but its picturesque outline and its fine series of windows would attract notice anywhere; and as a thoroughly Welsh church, exhibiting the local half-military type on a larger scale and wrought with more finished workmanship, it ranks especially high. It is, however, decidedly outshone by its neighbour (Coychurch), which I have next to describe."

Before entering the sacred edifice we pass a fine old yew-tree, casting its deep shadows athwart the path, and, glancing up at the

tower, the extraordinarily quaint gargoyles are seen standing out against the blue sky, long-jawed beasts, armed with rows of teeth like those of a crocodile. Inside the church is preserved a curious oak-chest, apparently constructed out of old materials intended for some other purpose. Mr. Banks' photograph shows its form and the style of the carved decoration, which consists of flamboyant tracery, together with four panels, enclosing the following emblems of the Passion: 1. Cross with crown of thorns; ladder and spear; three boxes of ointment carried by "les trois Myrrhophores". 2. Cross, with five wounds in hands, feet, and heart. 3. Pillar against which Christ was bound during scourging; cock of St. Peter; bag containing thirty pieces of silver. 4. Three nails on shield; spear and sponge; scourge; hammer and pincers.

There are two effigies in the north transept, one that of a female in flowing robes, with hair banded and hands folded in prayer, inscribed in Lombardic capitals—

...DE PAYN TURBE VILLE GIT ICI
DEU DE LALME EI...

and the other that of a child. The communion-plate is Elizabethan in style, but is dated 1633. There are six bells, recast one hundred years ago. The registers begin from 1720. The old font is left out in the churchyard: it should certainly be taken more care of, as neglect of this kind does not redound to the credit of the Church.

The following singular epitaph on an old woman of eighty-five, killed by lightning in the last century, is remarkable for its orthography, and affords a proof that the terror of this kind of death in the popular mind lies more in the noise of the thunder than in the actual electrical shock:—

"Awake Dvll Mortals See yr Dubiovs stay
Frail is OVR make and Life soon pasts away
Myriads of changes take away OVR breth
And Mvltafariovs ways there are to death
Beneath lies one esteemed for life and age
By Thvnder forced to qvit this worldly stage
Tremendous death so suddenly to be
From Life's short scene moved to Eternity."

Coity Castle has been described by Mr. G. T. Clark in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* (vol. viii, Ser. 4, p. 1), and in his *Mediæval Military Architecture* (vol. i, p. 487). Coity was granted by Fitzhamon to Sir Pagan de Turberville, and the present Castle was in all probability built by his great-grandson, Gilbert de Turberville, in 1207. The land on which the Castle stands now belongs partly to Lord Dunraven and partly to the Nicholls of Merthyr Mawr. The plan consists of an approximately circular inner ward 48 yards in diameter, constituting the original castle, with a rectangular outer ward 68 yards long by 43 yards wide, forming a sort of tail added at a later period, the whole being surrounded by a ditch 100 ft.

wide. The Castle is approached from the churchyard by a gateway leading to the inner ward. Another gateway leads from the inner to the outer ward, and there is a third gateway at the far end of the outer ward. The keep is a rectangular structure containing vaulted chambers, with a central octagonal pier to support the roof. The hall, chapel, and other domestic buildings surround a rectangular courtyard in the inner ward. The round tower, seen on the outside, is a peculiar feature. The exterior view of the Castle is rather imposing, though inferior to many of the Edwardian border fortresses in general grandeur of effect. The interior is, however, very disappointing, as the structure is a mere shell, with few architectural details remaining, and nothing sufficiently picturesque to tempt the artist to bring out his sketch-book.

From Coyty the party proceeded to Coychurch, a mile and a half distant to the south-east, and lying about two miles and a half east of Bridgend.

Coychurch or Eglwys Llangrallo.—The Rev. C. Ll. Llewellyn, Rector of Coychurch, having received the members, conducted them to the church, and then delivered the following address:—

“Knowing your time to be limited, I propose to point out the details that appear most worthy of notice, and leave you to form your own opinion as to the general effect of the whole. The fabric has not undergone any material change during its restoration in 1870. In this instance the architect and archaeologist worked together in unity, Mr. John Pritchard having faithfully carried out the suggestions made by Mr. E. A. Freeman, in his paper written on the church in 1857. In roofing over the chancel and transepts the architect departed from the model before him in the old roof of the nave. Whether the new roofs he has introduced are consistent with the style of the rest of the building it is not for me to judge; still they remain as records of his great artistic taste. The ancient oak cradle-roof of the nave has been preserved, but the old plaster ceiling removed. All worm-eaten and decayed wood has been replaced by sound material, so that in all human probability the roof will now endure for centuries to come. Along the top of the wall runs an oak cornice, principally old work, and only repaired in places, where required. Fixed against the cornice on each side are ten figures of angels bearing shields, exquisitely carved. Most of the shields are plain, but one has on it the arms of the Turber-villes, another the arms of the owners of Margam, and a third our Lord’s five wounds in the hands, feet, and heart.

“The west front of the exterior, with its unique quatrefoil windows, is well worthy of your notice. When the church was restored in 1870 the tower was left undone, partly in consequence of lack of funds, and partly because of a difference of opinion as to the proper mode of treating it, and also because at that time there were no indications of its being in danger of falling. On the 7th of February 1877, the tower suddenly fell, crushing the south transept and greatly injuring the north transept and chancel, the

nave escaping with comparatively little damage. After the fall of the tower the east end of the nave was temporarily walled up, so that it might be used for Divine Service. The church remained in this state for about ten years; but its restoration, under the supervision of Mr. F. R. Kempson, was completed in 1888. Before the destruction of the chancel it contained two frescoes, on the jamb of one of the windows in the east wall, representing mitred ecclesiastics with keys hanging at their girdles.¹ There was also a piscina and the remains of a small altar. The old rood-loft was for some reason transferred to the chancel and used to form the ceiling, of which Dr. Freeman complains as hiding the upper part of the east window. It was similar in design to the lantern roof of the tower, having panels covered with the linen pattern. The panels of the reading-desk, mentioned in Mr. Freeman's paper, were of similar design; but both this and the rood-screen were too decayed to be preserved. In the chancel was an altar-stone 7 ft. long by 4 ft. wide, with the usual five crosses. There were also two ancient monuments, now removed to the north transept, and the tombstone of Thomas and Barbara Fleming, with two small feet carved in relief at one end. The gargoyles of the new tower are old, except one, which is a facsimile of the one that was partially broken when this part of the building fell. The stones of the walls destroyed by the fall of the tower were exceedingly small, hardly any being more than 8 in. long, and the majority not more than 4 in. long.

"The crosses in the churchyard are sadly in need of restoration, more especially that supposed by some to be the cross of the founder, St. Crallo, which was broken when the tower fell. Most of the fragments have, however, been carefully preserved; and, by the assistance of a drawing in the possession of Mr. F. R. Kempson showing its state when perfect, it might without much difficulty be again set up. Any help towards the repair of these most interesting inscribed monuments will be thankfully accepted."

Coychurch is cruciform in plan, and is a finer and rather earlier specimen of the same type as Coity Church. The chief difference between the design of the two is that Coychurch has side aisles to the nave, whereas at Coity there are none. Mr. Freeman speaks of Coychurch as having "a real west front, simple, indeed, and unornamented, but of admirable composition, and quite satisfactory detail".

Amongst the sepulchral monuments inside Coychurch is one of the Elizabethan period, in the north transept, inscribed in capitals, " + Here lieth in grave the body of Thomas Ivans, Clerk, Parson of Coychurch, deceased the 2 day of April, 1591."

There are two monuments in the churchyard with minuscule inscriptions and Hiberno-Saxon ornament like that on the Llantwit

¹ A bronze key resembling those on the frescoes was picked up some time ago, but it is now lost.

Major stones. Both are illustrated in Professor I. O. Westwood's *Lapidarium Wallie* (plates 22 and 23). The inscriptions are very much weathered, but the name "Ebisor", which also occurs on the cross of Samson at Llantwit Major, can be read on both. One, a cross-shaft, about 4 ft. 6 in. high, and 2 ft. broad by 1 ft. 2 in. thick, stands at the east end of the chancel, outside. The other, which was mutilated by the fall of the tower, stood on the west side of the south transept. The base is still *in situ*, but the shaft was broken short off, and is placed upright against the south wall of the nave. The fragments of the head are put together on a flat tombstone. It is earnestly to be hoped that funds will be forthcoming for its restoration. In addition to these early crosses there are the shaft and steps forming the base of a fourteenth century churchyard cross.

The communion-plate is inscribed—

Ed. Gamage, A.M., Rector.
Jen. Dd. Yorath.
Llewelin William, } Wardens.
Thomas William, }

Llangan, two miles south-east of Coychurch, was the last place visited; but some of the party walked up to St. Mary Hill, rejoining the rest at Llangan, and were not by any means sorry to find afternoon tea being most hospitably dispensed by Mrs. Humphreys in front of the Rectory.

St. Mary Hill Church.—The name of the church indicates its lofty situation. The hill on which it is placed overlooks the valley of the Ewenny river. Behind is a wild down covered with sandstone boulders, the scene of fairs in modern times, and perhaps of Druidic ceremonies far back in the past. At all events, if the Druids did not avail themselves of the natural advantages of the place for rites such as theirs are supposed to have been, an opportunity was certainly missed. The church is a small building consisting of a nave and chancel. It has been well restored, except that the chancel-arch, a plain round Norman one, has been removed bodily and built into the north wall of the nave. The font is cup-shaped, with a bold roll-moulding round the top, probably Norman.

The most interesting object at St. Mary Hill is the churchyard cross, which was restored as a Jubilee memorial by the liberality of T. M. Franklen, Esq., of St. Hilary. The head, which is usually wanting in other places, is old, and also the steps. The socket-stone and shaft are new. The head is canopied, like those of the crosses at St. Donat's and Llangan. The two broad faces have double canopies with figures of saints, and the two narrow faces a single canopy with the Crucifixion on one side, and the Virgin and Child on the other.

Llangan Church.—There are no special features of interest in the church itself, but the two crosses in the churchyard are well worth going many miles to see. The oldest of the two stands near the west end of the church. It is a wheel cross, with a round head

3 ft. 4 in. in diameter, and a very stumpy shaft, 1 ft. high, and 1 ft. 8 in. wide by 8 in. thick. On the front is the Crucifixion, having the soldier holding the spear on one side, and the soldier with the sponge on the other. Below, on the shaft, is a man holding a horn in his left hand. This is the usual early Irish type of Crucifixion, copied from a Byzantine source. It differs from the later representations of the same subject in the fact that the Saviour is not dead, as was always the case after the twelfth century. When the Saviour is intended to be shown alive, the eyes are open and the limbs extended straight along the arms of the cross instead of being bent. On the back is a plain cross with four circular bosses in the angles. This stone has been illustrated by Professor I. O. Westwood in his *Lapidarium Walliæ* (pl. 25, figs. 1 and 2), and in J. R. Allen's *Christian Symbolism* (p. 153), where other examples of early Celtic crucifixions are given for comparison. The date of the Llangan stone is possibly eighth or ninth century. It is the only specimen of a Crucifixion of this early period in Wales, except the one upon a slab at Meifod, in Montgomeryshire (*Arch. Camb.*, vol. xi, Ser. IV, p. 183). The other cross at Llangan stands on the south side of the church. It is one of the most beautiful and perfect fourteenth century churchyard crosses in existence, the only other one at all to be compared with it in South Wales being at St. Donat's. At nearly all the other churches visited, the steps surmounted by the socket-stone, and in some cases the shaft, are to be seen; but complete heads occur only at Llangan, St. Donat's, and St. Mary Hill. At Porthkerry a portion of the head was in its place, until it was blown down in a storm some years ago (see *Arch. Camb.*, vol. vii, Ser. IV, p. 46). The head of the Llangan cross has two tiers of figures under Decorated canopies. The lower part is rectangular in plan, like the one at St. Mary Hill, having two broad faces and two narrow ones. The broad faces have double canopies, with the Crucifixion on one side, and a Pieta on the other. The two narrow faces have single canopies, with figures of saints or ecclesiastics. The upper part of the head is square in plan, having four equal faces, each with a figure of a saint under a single canopy. Above the upper tier of sculptured figures there appears to have been a small spire to complete the design.

Llangan Church is dedicated to St. Canna, who is supposed to have been the wife of St. Sadwrn (brother of St. Illtudus), and the mother of St. Crallo. The church of Llangan, in Caermarthenshire, is dedicated to the same saint, and the inscribed chair of Canna is still preserved there (see *Arch. Camb.*, vol. iii, Ser. IV, p. 235, and vol. vi, Ser. IV, p. 376). She is believed to have lived A.D. 500 to 542.

The font at Llaugan has a round bowl with eight pointed arches round the bottom. It is difficult to assign a date, but it is certainly not Norman.

EVENING MEETING, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15TH.

The evening meeting was held in the Town Hall at 8.30 P.M., there being, as previously, a very good attendance. The chair was taken by the Ven. Archdeacon Thomas, who called upon Mr. Stephen W. Williams, F.R.I.B.A., to read his paper on "Further Excavations at Strata Florida Abbey". The paper was illustrated by a ground-plan and a large number of drawings of architectural details discovered in the course of the excavations. Mr. J. W. Willis-Bund, F.S.A., then followed with another paper¹ bearing on the same subject, entitled "Who was the Founder of Strata Florida?"

After the reading of Mr. Willis-Bund's paper, Mr. Banks remarked that Leland's statement that Rhys ap Tewdwr was the founder of the Abbey of Strata Florida might well be disregarded. There could be no doubt that Rhys ap Griffith built the Abbey and endowed it. In an early volume of the Journal there is a translation of an *inspeximus* of a series of charters relating to the Abbey. Speaking from recollection of its contents, Rhys, Prince of South Wales in 1184, confirmed by his charter, at the Church of St. Bridget, Rhayader, his previous donation to the Abbey of the large possessions there described, in the presence of his army, stating in his charter that he began the building, and cherished it when built. There could be no doubt as to the authenticity of his charter, as it was confirmed by King Henry III, who must have been satisfied as to the fact. He considered it unimportant that Rhys ap Griffith did not in his charter claim to be the founder. It was unnecessary to say more than that he built and endowed the Abbey. With regard to the burning of the monastery, he thought that the *Chronicle of St. Werburgh* gave a satisfactory account of the cause of the fire. The *Welsh Annals*, under the date of 1286, merely recorded the occurrence of a fire—"combustio domorum apud Stratam Floridam"—without assigning the cause. The *Chronicle of the Princes* did no more. The *Chronicle of St. Werburgh*, the writer of which was contemporary with the event which he describes, states that twelve days before Christmas 1284, the bell-tower was struck by lightning at night, and that the fire, after destroying the tower, extended to the roof of the church, which was covered with lead, and burnt the whole of the church, except the presbytery, to the walls; a fact which receives confirmation from the frequent occurrence in all parts of the ruins of melted lead. This fire took place when Edward had completed his conquest of Wales in a time of peace. If the King's forces had set fire to the church, the Welsh annalists would have recorded the fact. The second fire, referred to in King Edward's licence to rebuild, took place in 1295, while Wales was in a state of insurrection on account of the King's

¹ Both papers will appear in the January Number of the *Arch. Camb.* for 1889.

attempt to levy a fifteenth there, as he had done two years before in England. In his licence to rebuild the Abbey, the King attributes this fire to his forces contrary to his wish. It does not follow that the fire extended to the church. The insurgents may well have occupied part of the monastic buildings, and the Royal forces may have set fire to them in order to dislodge the insurgents.

Mr. David Lewis differed from the view taken by Mr. Willis-Bund, and said it was a large thing to ask them to say that the *inspeximus* of the foundation was a forgery.

Mr. Edward Owen followed in a similar strain. He considered the non-mention of the names of De Clare in any of the confirmations of the charter a fatal objection to Mr. Willis-Bund's theory. With regard to the statements that it was unlikely a Welsh prince would found a Cistercian house, there were several such foundations in North Wales.

Mr. S. W. Williams said it seemed to be forgotten that there were two abbeys—one at Ystradffeur, two miles from the abbey they had been discussing. This was the abbey founded by Rhys ap Tewdwr. Then came his grandson, who founded Strata Florida. He had himself inspected the site of the former abbey.

Mr. Willis-Bund replied, and the meeting shortly afterwards terminated.

EXCURSION, THURSDAY, AUGUST 16TH.

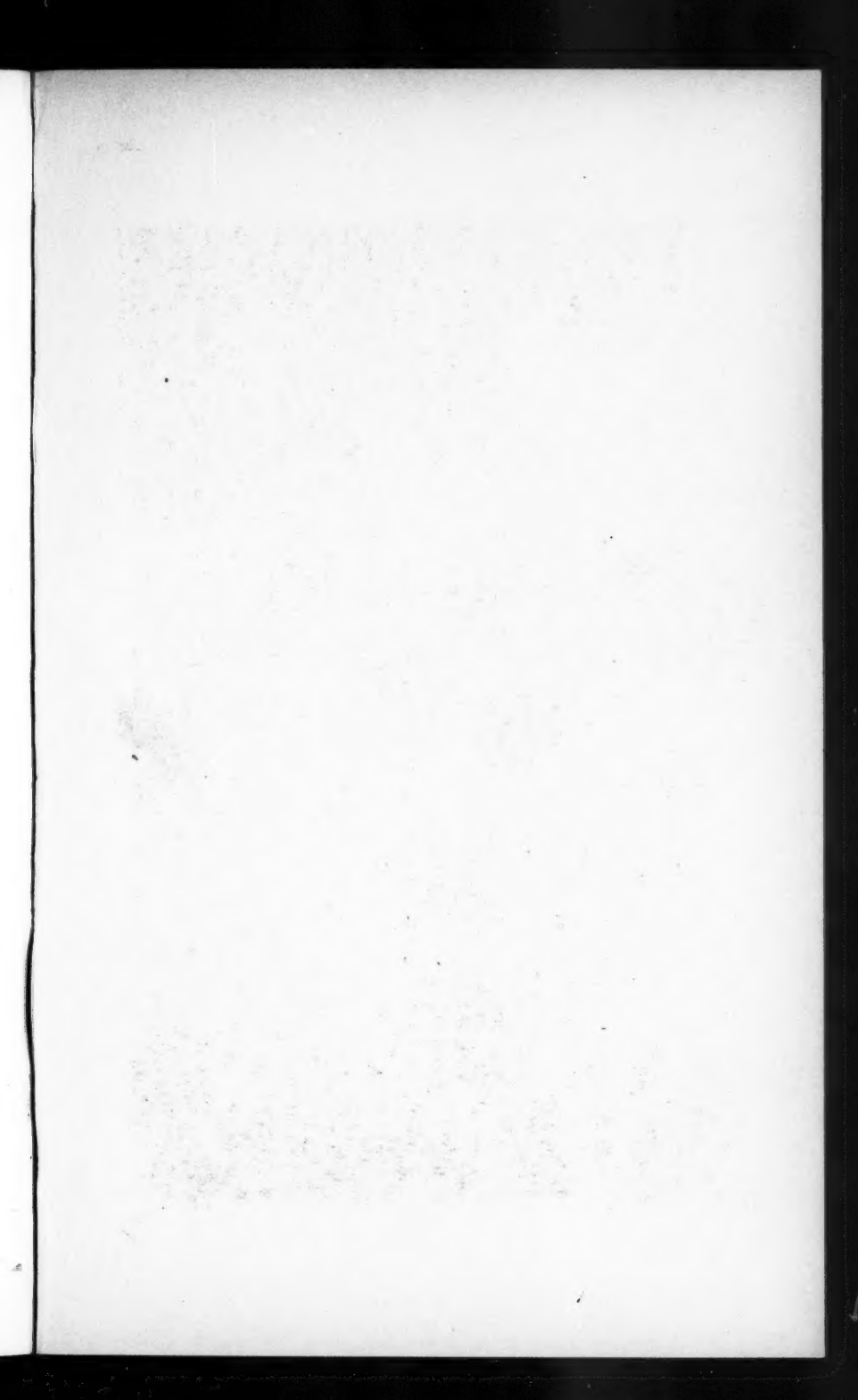
The day's work commenced with a walk round the town walls of Cowbridge, and an examination of the church.

Town Walls of Cowbridge.—A glance at the map shows the importance of the position occupied by Cowbridge, or Pontfaen, in the centre of the vale of Glamorgan, and lying probably on the old Roman military road through South Wales. The town was an appanage of the Castle of St. Quentin, and it was walled round before the thirteenth century. The most complete remains of the wall are on the south side, where a gateway is still standing. The wall, where perfect, is 25 ft. high, having a batter outside, and a walk inside the battlements 14 ft. wide.

Cowbridge Church.—The plan comprises a nave; choir under the central tower; an aisle, with an arcade of five arches, extending the whole length of the south walls of the nave and choir; and a chancel with a north aisle. The tower is of the same military type noticed at Ewenny and elsewhere; and the moulded capitals and pointed arches in the interior show that it is Early English in style. There is a fine wall-tablet erected to the memory of William Carne of Nash, 1626, in the south aisle of the nave.

The inscriptions on the communion-plate are as follow :

"Ex dono A. Bowens ux. T. Wilkins gen. A^o 1744.
Llanblethian Parish
I.H.S."





GATEWAY.—ST. QUENTINS CASTLE.

The Phototype Co., 303, Strand, London.



“The gift of Hester Wilkins widow
to
the Parish of Llanblethian in the county of
Glamorganshire
1739.”

The party now returned to the Bear Hotel, where carriages were in readiness to proceed to St. Quentin's Castle, half a mile south-west of Cowbridge.

St. Quentin's Castle.—The river on which Cowbridge is situated runs through a wide valley before it reaches the town, but below this valley suddenly contracts. At the narrowest point St. Quentin's Castle occupies the summit of the east bank of the river, whilst Llanblethian Church is in a similar position on the opposite side. References to the history of the Castle occur in Mr. J. A. Corbett's paper on the “Manor of Llanblethian”, read at the evening meeting, held Tuesday, August 14th. Mr. Corbett points out that the name St. Quentin is of comparatively modern origin, for in an inquisition *post mortem*, made on the death of Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester and Hertford, and Lord of Glamorgan, who was killed at Bannockburn in 1314, the fortress is called Talevan Castle. The present building is of the fourteenth century, and was commenced long after the time of St. Quentin, even if he ever held the manor, of which Mr. Corbett can find no proof. Most of the fortifications have been destroyed, with the exception of the fine gateway shown in Mr. Banks' photograph. Mr. F. R. Kempson's keen eye detected a very peculiar bit of architectural detail in the front of this gateway. Where the chamfered arch-mouldings usually produce an elliptically curved line of intersection with the splayed jambs (as in the interior of an Early English window), a small cusped sinking is substituted. The inside of the gateway now serves the ignoble use of a cowshed, and a very dirty one too. This beautiful ruin is certainly deserving of better treatment.

From St. Quentin's a drive of nearly two miles brought the party to the charming old manor-house of Llanmihangel.

Llanmihangel House.—The house is approached through a magnificent avenue of ancient yew-trees, whose dark shadows must look ghostly enough in the dusk of a winter's evening, and, even with the bright midsummer sun shining through the branches, produce an effect of sombre melancholy. Llanmihangel is one of the few old Welsh manor-houses which are still inhabited; and it is greatly to the credit of Mr. Jenkins, the present tenant, that, although the interior is kept beautifully neat and clean, there has been no attempt to destroy the old appearance in any way by injudicious modern additions or alterations. The largest room in the house is panelled with oak, almost up to the top of the walls. It has a plaster ceiling, divided geometrically into recessed panels of different shapes by moulded bars projecting above the surface of the rest. The fireplace, which Mr. T. M. Franklen has very kindly photographed by Mr. Jenkins' permission, is a good specimen of

sixteenth century carved stonework. The flat Tudor arch, under which a modern grate is fixed, has six coats-of-arms above it, with scrolls and inscriptions nearly obliterated.

The following notes on the heraldic devices on the chimney-piece have been contributed by Mr. Ilyd Nicholl:—

“On the fireplace at Llanmihangel Place, which house is said to have been built by James Thomas (sheriff 1550), are five coats-of-arms that I can account for; the other one (on the left) is the griffin segreant of the Morgan family. The only connection that I can find between the families of Thomas of Llanmihangel and Morgan is that Jane Van, wife of James Thomas, was granddaughter of Sir Thomas Bowles and Maud his wife, who was daughter of Sir Thomas Morgan of Pencoyd, co. Monmouthshire. I do not see why the Morgan arms should be carved on the chimney-piece, as Maud Morgan was not an heiress or co-heiress; but there they are.

“No. 2 shield contains the paternal arms of James Thomas—Per pale *az.* and *gu.* three lioncels ramp. *arg.*, crescent for difference. The grandfather of James Thomas, John Evan Thomas, was the first of the name at Llanmihangel; he married the heiress of Llanmihangel, Eleanor, daughter and heiress of Thomas Ddu ap Gronow, by Agnes Chichele, heiress of Llanmihangel. John Evan Thomas was grandson of Thomas ab Gwylim Jenkin Herbert, who died 1438, and of his wife, Maud, daughter and co-heiress of Sir John Morley of Raglan Castle. Arms of Morley, a lion ramp.

“No. 3 shield is the quartered arms of James Thomas, together with the quartered arms of his wife, Jane Van. The arrangement of the quarters is not according to the present system of heraldry; but the dexter half of the husband's shield is impaled with the sinister half of the wife's quartered arms.

“No. 4. Quarterly of four. Arms of James Thomas, reversed, for sake, perhaps, of balancing shield No. 3: 1. Eleanor Ddu, being the arms of her ancestors the Cantelupes; 2. Herbert *alias* Thomas; 3. Morley; 4. Cradoc.

“No. 5. *Cradoc. Az.* semee of cross crozlets three boars' heads coupé *arg.* Thomas Ddu ap Gronow above mentioned was grandson of Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of Wilcock Cradoc.

“No. 6. Quarterly 1 and 4. *Sa.* a chev. betw. three butterflies displayed *arg.*, for Van; 2 and 3. *Ermine* a bend *gu.*, for Walsh of Llandough, whose co-heir married Van in the fourteenth century.”

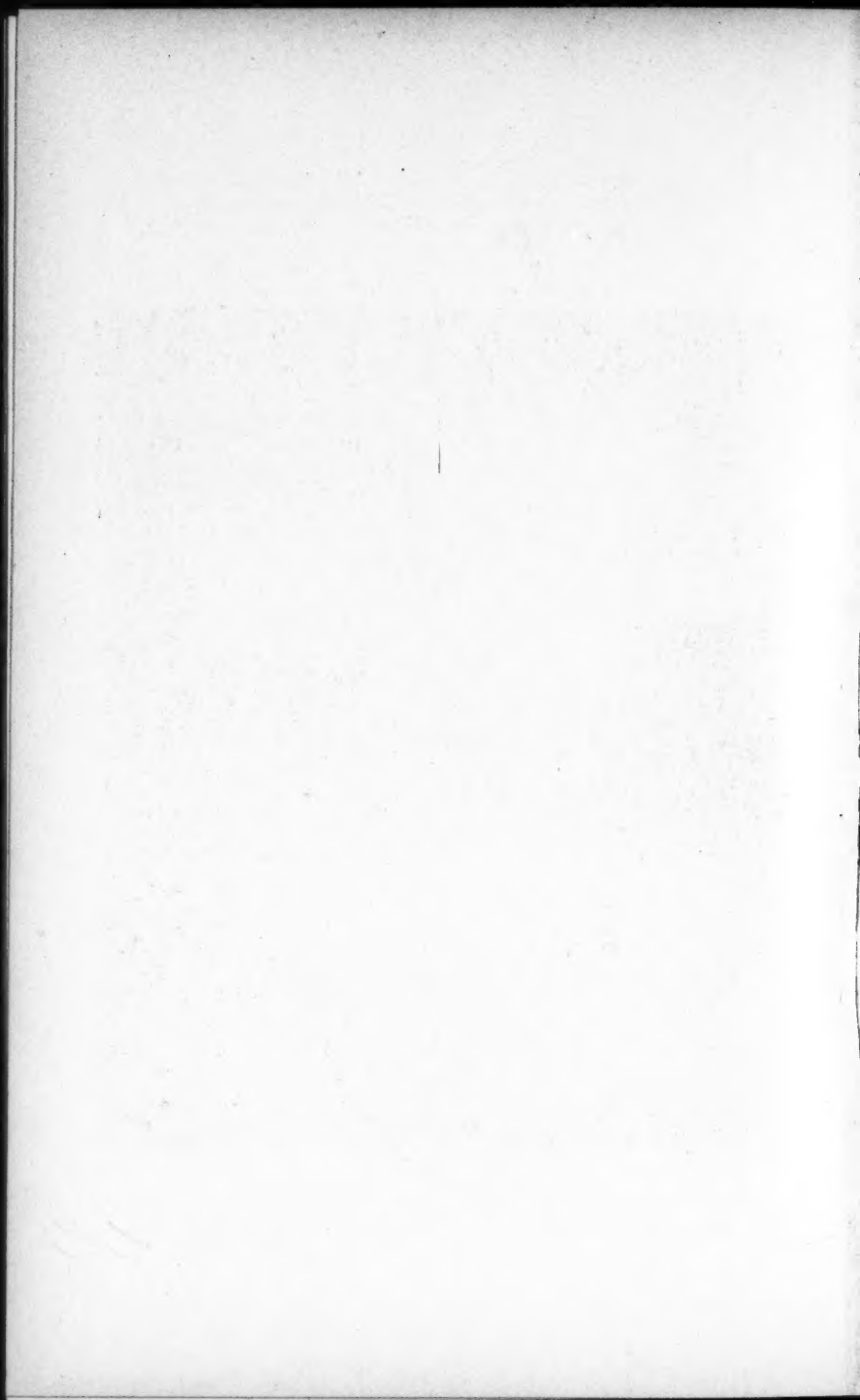
Mr. Jenkins had hospitably prepared refreshments for his guests in an adjoining room, where they had also an opportunity of admiring a curious piece of tapestry, in good preservation, representing Queen Esther supplicating mercy for the people of God of King Ahasuerus. Before leaving, the Rev. D. Evans, Rector of Llanmaes, exhibited his parish register, the oldest in the neighbourhood, and dating from 1583. In this register is the entry of the death of Ivan Yorwath, who was reputed to have died at the mature age of 180. It reads: “Ivan Yorath, buried on Saterdaye,



The Phototype Co., 38, Strand, London.

CHIMNEY PIECE AT LLANMIHANGEL.



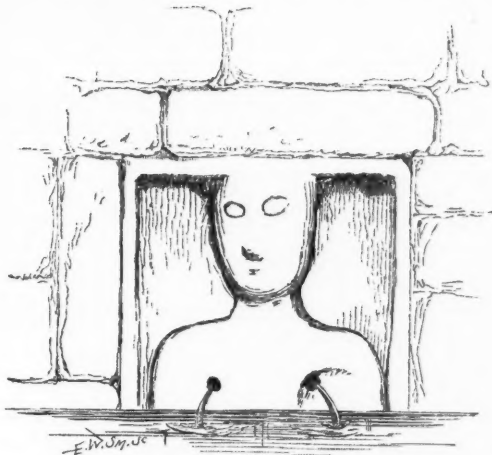


the 29th day of July, anno dom'i 1621, æt an'o regni reigis vicécimo primo annoquæ ætus circa 180; he was a sowdier in the fights of Bosworthe, and lived at Llantwitt Major, and he lived by much fishing."

Llanmihangel House is situated on a hill-side close to the church, which lies in the valley below.

Llanmihangel Church.—The plan of the church consists of a nave, chancel, and south porch. At the time of the visit of the Association it was undergoing restoration by Mr. F. R. Kempson, F.R.I.B.A., who formed one of the party, and explained the architectural details of the building. The tower is of military character, with cross loopholes, and has a saddle-back roof. The old cradle-roof of the nave still remains. The design of the principals is different in the portion above the rood-loft. The font has an octagonal bowl on a circular stem, and is devoid of ornament. There is a curious effigy outside the church at the east end.

The water of the well near the church flows through the breasts of a woman's bust, sculptured in relief upon a slab of stone.



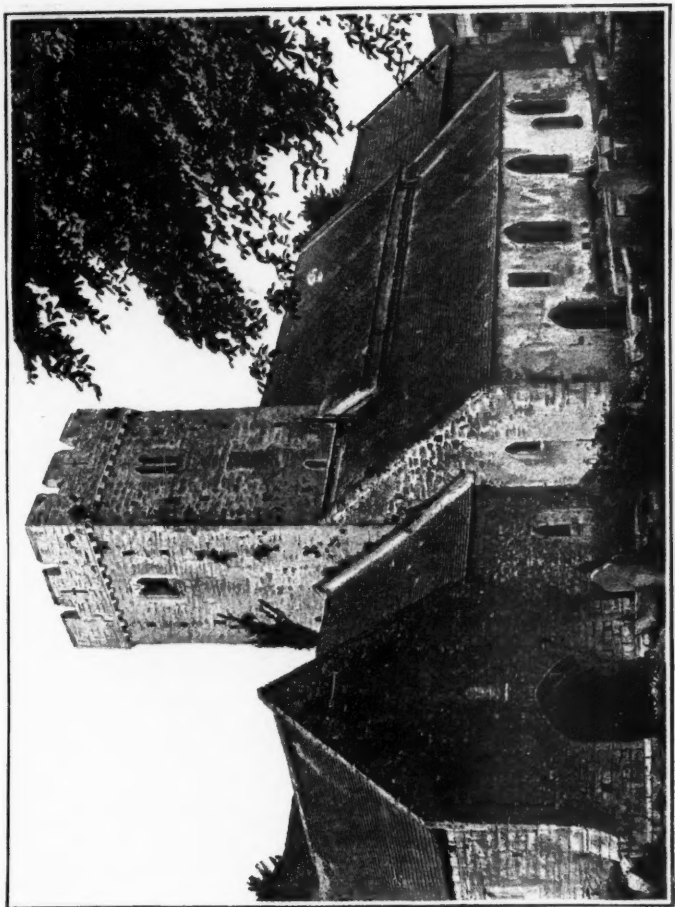
Sculptured Bust, St. Anne's Well, Llanmihangel.
An inch and a half scale.

The next place on the programme was Llantwit Major, two miles south of Llanmihangel. Here an address was delivered in the churchyard by Mr. J. Romilly Allen, on the inscribed and sculptured crosses, which will be published, with illustrations, in a future number of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*.

Llantwit Major Church.—At least twelve churches in Wales are dedicated to St. Illtyd; but all these sink into insignificance when

compared with Llan Iltyd Fawr, or *the church of St. Iltyd*. From the fifth century to the present day this place has been associated with the varying fortunes of the Welsh Church; and from the College founded here by St. Illutus a noble army of saints went forth to pursue their missionary labours in Brittany, Wales, and Cornwall, making the name of the Glamorganshire village whence they came a household word throughout Celtic Christendom. Nothing now remains of the structures or monuments of the earliest period; the crosses in the churchyard being of the ninth century, and no part of the present buildings older than the twelfth century. Nevertheless, an indescribable air of antiquity seems to pervade the whole place, and one feels almost intuitively that one is standing on holy ground, hallowed by thirteen centuries of pious devotion. The church lies in a hollow, with a flight of steps leading down into the churchyard from the road. The path along the south side is paved right up to the building, and a stone seat against the wall affords an opportunity to rest and contemplate the curious graves, covered with water-worn quartz pebbles. The photograph here reproduced was taken before the recent restoration. It will be noticed how much better the small slates of the old roof look than the larger ones, with which the whole is now covered. The reason of this is, that the lines of overlapping of large thin slates are so straight and fine that they give no variety to the surface, the appearance of "texture" produced by the closely packed undulating lines of small slates being entirely wanting. The folly of destroying the picturesqueness of the old roof by using large slates was very clearly put before the committee for the restoration by the gentleman who reported on the work on behalf of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings. As is usual in such cases, the so-called practical man on the committee succeeded in persuading his colleagues that artistic considerations should be treated with the contempt they deserve.

The architectural peculiarities of Llantwit church have been a great puzzle to antiquaries. Mr. E. A. Freeman's views on the subject have been expressed in a paper in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* (vol. iv, Ser. 3, p. 31). The plan consists of a nave, with north and south aisles, and tower at the west end; chancel; a second western church, now disused, having a south porch; and further west again is a ruined building, which has been conjectured to be a Galilee or large western porch, with a sacristan's house on the north side. The oldest portion of the church comprises the nave with its aisles and the chancel. The details of the capitals of the arches under the tower are Early English. The three original cusped lancet windows remain in the north wall of the chancel. The windows in the aisles belong to the end of the thirteenth century, when tracery was just beginning to develop. As examples of the simplest kind of tracery, consisting of two cusped lancets and a circle under a pointed hood moulding, they are very instructive. A window of the same class is to be seen at



LLANTWIT MAJOR CHURCH, GLAMORGANSHIRE.



Llangwm Church, Monmouthshire. The windows in the north and south walls of the nave-aisles at Llantwit are all of the same pattern, and symmetrically situated opposite each other, four on the north and three on the south, the doorway occupying the last bay to the west. The aisles have also triple-light cusped lancet windows at the east, and small single cusped lancets at the west end. The east window of the chancel is modern, and Perpendicular in style. East of the tower are three perfectly plain pointed arcade-arches springing from square piers, being nothing more than openings cut square through the wall, as is the case in many of the Pembrokeshire churches.¹ There is a clerestory to the nave, and the proportions of this part of the building, possessing as it does great height and breadth in comparison to its length, are very striking. The extreme simplicity, amounting almost to rudeness, of the arcade-arches contrasts remarkably with the finish of some of the other architectural details. During the restoration of the nave and tower, completed this year, the oak timbers of the roof were entirely replaced with pine. The old design was adhered to, except that the edges of the curved timbers were chamfered instead of being left square, the carved bosses were omitted, and the moulding of the wall-plate inaccurately copied. The roof is constructed entirely with trussed rafters, and has no principals. The span of the roof is 21 ft. 8 in., and the length of the nave 41 ft. There are twenty-seven trussed rafters, 1 ft. 7 in. centre to centre. The truss consists of a tie-beam near the top and curved pieces below, as in the cradle-roof. In the course of the restoration the following discoveries were made: (1) a small window opening out of the east wall of the tower into the nave; (2) a second clerestory window on the south side; and (3) several wall-paintings of late date under the whitewash of the walls of the nave. The beautiful stone Perpendicular reredos in the chancel, and the thirteenth century niche with the Tree of Jesse² carved upon the sides, are well worthy of attention. The latter has been engraved in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* (vol. iv, Ser. 3, p. 43). The font is ornamented with a scale-like pattern, like those at Kenfig, St. Donat's.

The western, or old church as it is now called, Mr. Freeman believes to have been the parochial church before the Dissolution, and the eastern one to have belonged to the monks. Although called the old church, it appears to have been erected about one hundred years later than the rest of the building. The oak roof has some well-carved bosses with the coats-of-arms of the Bassetts, the Berkerolles (see *Arch. Camb.*, vol. iv, Ser. 3, p. 284). This part of the church is at present used as a burying-place, and against the walls are placed two monuments of the ninth century, namely,

¹ Similar arches existed at Llantrissant Church, Glamorganshire, before it underwent a destructive restoration.

² The bottom piece of this Tree of Jesse is built into the wall of the old western church, under a niche.

the inscribed cross of Howel the son of Res, and a cross-shaft covered with interlaced work on the four sides (engraved in Professor I. O. Westwood's *Lapidarium Walliæ*, plates 5, 6, and 9). Besides these there are also two later sepulchral monuments of great interest: (1) a semi-effigial slab of the twelfth century, inscribed in Lombardic capitals—

NE PETRA CALCETVR QVI SVB IACET ISTA TVETVR,

which has been frequently engraved (*Arch. Camb.*, vol. ii, p. 319; *Archæologia*, vol. vi, p. 24; Boutell's *Christian Monuments*, p. 127; and Cutts' *Sepulchral Slabs*); and (2) an effigy of the Elizabethan period which affords an interesting example of costume, and shows how the interlaced work of the early sculptured stones was adapted to decorative purposes in more recent times. The revival of interlaced work in the sixteenth century may be perhaps traced to a Venetian source, as many of the books on embroidery published there contain similar patterns.

On the south side of the churchyard are the steps, socket-stone, and shaft of a fourteenth century cross. There are also three monuments of the ninth century: (1) the inscribed cross-shaft of Samson, Arthmael, and King Juthael, standing against the east wall of the south porch of the old western church; (2) a cylindrical pillar with interlaced work, against the north wall of the old eastern church; and (3) the inscribed shaft of the cross of Samson, Iltet, and Ebisar, standing in the middle of the churchyard on the north side (see Professor I. O. Westwood's *Lapidarium Walliæ*, pls. 3, 4, 7, and 8).

After partaking of an excellent luncheon, served in the Town Hall, by Mr. T. Rees, of the New White Hart, an inspection was made of the large collection of bronze implements dug up at Llantwit, belonging to Councillor R. Price (see *Arch. Camb.*, vol. iv, Ser. 5, p. 151). Should Mr. Price present these valuable relics to the Cardiff Museum at some future time, he will earn the lasting gratitude of all archæologists. The more antiquities which remain in private hands the less chance there is of any advance being made in archæological science. Glamorganshire has been particularly prolific in finds of bronze implements; and if all the specimens could be brought together in the Cardiff Museum, some idea could be formed of the state of culture of the inhabitants of South Wales during the bronze age. The question is one of national importance, and it ought to be realised that every person who hoards up objects of interest privately, instead of adding them to a public collection, is keeping back so many facts from the general store of knowledge. He is, to put it plainly, retarding the progress of science in order that he may feed his vanity by posing as the possessor of rare treasures, or gratify the mania of a curio-hunter.

The bell in the belfry of the Town Hall at Llantwit, although a comparatively modern one, commemorates St. Iltyd in its inscription:—"Sancte Iltute ora pro nobis"—and may perhaps have suc-

ceeded one of the quadrangular bells of the early Celtic Church. The steps of a cross still remain in the village above the church, and the surrounding houses are good specimens of domestic architecture of the seventeenth century.

Leaving Llantwit Major with no small regret that time did not permit of a longer stay, the carriages proceeded to the site called Caerwrgan, where the members of the Association and their friends had been invited to inspect the excavations being made for the Cardiff Naturalists' Field Club, under the able superintendence of Mr. John Storrie, Curator of the Cardiff Museum.

Excavations at Caerwrgan.—The following account of the discoveries appeared in the *Athenæum* for October 20, 1888, No. 3182:—

“ROMAN REMAINS IN GLAMORGANSHIRE.

“Cardiff, Oct. 8, 1888.

“The quaint town of Llantwit Major, dear to the heart of students of British Church history and Cambrian archæology, has been invested with new interest by the discovery in its neighbourhood of considerable Roman remains. The merit of this discovery rests with Mr. John Storrie, the Curator of the Cardiff Museum. On his suggestion excavations have been made during the last few weeks in a field locally known as Caermead, lying about a mile to the north-north-west of Llantwit Major, and about half a mile west of the road to Cowbridge.

“In this field Mr. Storrie had observed about a year ago certain grass-grown ridges, running four square, and enclosing an area of about eight acres. His first impression was that these ridges marked the site of an early British camp; but on inquiry among the elders of the town of Llantwit he found that at the beginning of this century the walls of extensive buildings on this site had been levelled with the ground and the stones carried off to neighbouring lime-kilns. This, he thought, might perhaps be accounted for on the supposition that modern buildings had been erected on an ancient site. No attempt was ever made by any local antiquary to examine these mounds and ridges properly, although theories as to their origin existed in abundance. It was clear from the moment the excavations were begun that the remains were Roman, for fragments of Romano-British pottery and brass coins of the third century were early brought to light. But no one expected to find so far to the south of the Via Julia the remains of a large and well-appointed Roman villa, showing indications of military occupation either here or in the near neighbourhood. Yet the building whose foundations are now partly laid bare must have covered about two acres out of the eight which are enclosed and defended by a rampart. In all, the outlines of fifteen rooms have been traced, and of these three are sufficiently exposed to afford an opportunity of judging as to their probable use and style of mural decoration.

"The largest lies on the north side, and measures 60 ft. by 51 ft. Mr. Storrie believes it to have been used as a prætorium. In some parts the walls are about 9 ft. high—the highest yet met with—and still retain their original wall-plaster with decorations in blue, vermilion, and Pompeian red, these colours being as bright as when first laid on. Next to this room, and at its south-east angle, lies a small room about 12 ft. square, which appears to have been used as a workshop, if one may judge by the metallic fragments, clinkers, and bits of coal which strew the floor. Immediately to the south of this artificers' room is a large hall, which has so far proved the chief point of interest, 39 ft. by 27 ft. in its full extent. It is divided into two compartments by a slight wall, pierced by a wide door-space, most likely covered by curtains easily removable when it was needful to throw the two compartments into one. The larger compartment is about twice the size of the other. The entire floor of the hall has been adorned with tessellated pavement, and enough remains to show its general design and quality; but in places it has been sadly mutilated. The pattern has one or two singular features. It consists of circular, square, and star-shaped devices, enclosed in hexagons and octagons. The cross corners (north-east and south-west) are each occupied by a two feet square of single fret, and at the north-west corner there is a much larger square of single fret in five colours. The outer border is made up of thirty-two rows of brown tesserae. Next to this comes a double-fret border in three colours, red, white, and brown, within which is a pretty framework of diamonds and triangles enclosing the central bordering, which is white and blue. Then come the round, square, and star-shaped devices just mentioned, which are made of small and fine-grained tesserae. Of the colours employed, the pale sea-green and dark olive are different from those at Caerleon and Caerwent, Monmouthshire, the nearest sites at present of similar discoveries to those at Llantwit Major. The other colours are red, brown, blue, and white. The red tesserae are made of common brick, the white of marble, and the green, apparently (they have not yet been tested), of some volcanic ash.

"In laying bare the pavement of this hall no fewer than forty-one human skeletons of both sexes and all ages have been met with, and among them the bones of three horses. In one instance a human skeleton lay beneath that of a horse in such a position as to indicate that the horse had crushed and killed the man by falling upon him. It is evident that this hall had been the scene of a massacre, for in nearly every instance the skull or facial bones have been fractured, and the bodies lie over one another in confused heaps. In four instances there had been an attempt at burial. For this purpose the pavement was torn up and the body laid in an opening not more than six inches deep, its feet towards the east, and then surrounded with stones in the form of a coffin and covered with a few inches of earth. The unburied bodies belong to a small race with brachycephalic skulls; but those that are

buried were clearly men of a larger size, and had skulls of the dolichocephalic type. It is reasonable to suppose that the former represent the natives of the district, and the latter the attacking party.

"Nothing of value has been met with in the way of pottery, excepting a cinerary urn, which was found a few feet beneath the surface on the outer side of the north wall. There are still traces of a mound having been raised over it. This mound had been cut through and partly levelled at the time when the wall was built; but the urn with its contents remained undisturbed in its original position and beneath its stone covering. A small quantity of charcoal and calcined bones lay at the bottom of the urn, and all the rest of the interior was filled up with worm-castings. The other specimens of pottery are common black and grey ware, and, with the possible exception of a small piece of Samian, are all of Romano-British make.

"Only six or seven coins have been obtained thus far, and all but one of these are Roman Imperial brass in rather poor condition, and represent the latter half of the third century, to which belong the vast majority of Roman coins hitherto found in Glamorgan-shire. About ten years ago two thousand of these were discovered by a workman in the cleft of a rock at Aberkenfig, three miles to the north of Bridgend. The two best preserved coins found at Llantwit are of Victorinus and Maximianus I. The exceptional coin is Greek; but nothing more can be said of it, as only two letters of the legend are legible.

"The personal ornaments discovered, such as fibulæ, pins, etc., are few in number and of little consequence.

"In stonework there are two or three items that deserve mention. In addition to the base and part of the shaft of several columns, the workmen have come across the lower portion of a doorway which, when first exposed, was nearly complete. This doorway led from the artificers' room into an adjoining passage. When first found the jambs to the height of 4 ft. were in their original position, as also was a circular block of stone with its socket-hole $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. in diameter and $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. in depth, for the door-pivot to work in. Several stone mortaria for pounding meal have been secured, and among them a few fragments of earthenware mortaria used for the same purpose. The inner surface of these earthenware mortars had been rendered rough by the insertion of grains and chips of flint.

"Among the carved stone relics the most noticeable is a roughly wrought pinnacle in Bath oolite, about 2 ft. high. It is cut in the shape of four pillars supporting a hexagonal top-piece, which is finished off by a device in flowers or fruit. This small pinnacle has all the look of an ornament intended for the roof of a Christian church. The workmanship is so rough and indeterminate in style that its date must be left an open question.

"It remains to notice the hypocaust, situated at the north-west

angle of the building area. Whether this belonged to a caldarium, a sudatorium, or a tepidarium cannot at present be determined, as no part of the superstructure remains *in situ*. The size of this bath—if, indeed, it was a bath—is 26 ft. by 22 ft. 6 in., and points to public rather than private use, and to a considerable Roman or Romano-British settlement in the near neighbourhood. But its size is not so remarkable a feature as the odd construction of the hypocaust. This is made up of piers of the most irregular shape. The appropriate name of ‘islands’ has been found for these singular constructions. As may be imagined, the channels for smoke and heated air are as amorphous and unsymmetrical as the piers by which their shape and course are determined. It can hardly be said that this hypocaust shows any leading passage for the smoke, for all the passages twist and turn into one another with the involvement of a maze. One of the workmen dryly remarked that ‘the smoke and hot air must have needed a special training to find their way from the furnace on the north to the chimney on the south’.

“While these excavations have been going on, special attention has been called to the traces of a Roman road leading from this site—Caer Wrgan—to another site of no small interest called locally Tre Wrgan, half a mile away to the west. That a connection must have existed between Wrgan’s Castle and Wrgan’s Town is evident, if only from the fact that the well which afforded their common water-supply lies halfway between the two places. It now transpires that when the house called ‘The Downs’ was built on the site of Tre Wrgan, twenty-seven years ago, the workmen, in digging for foundations, came upon remains which, judging by the account given of them, must have been Roman. It is matter of deep regret that no proper notice was taken of these discoveries at the time when they were made.

“This discovery of Roman remains in the neighbourhood of Llantwit Major raises several questions not very easy of settlement. Foremost among these are the questions: 1. Is this the ancient Bovium or Bomium of the *Itineraria Antonini*, for which Boverton on the south-east and Cowbridge on the north have put in rival claims, without, however, offering any satisfactory vindication of them? 2. Have we here not merely a Roman villa, with semi-military and domestic *entourage*, but a veritable military station for the protection of the Via Julia against inroads from the south coast, of which this field affords most extensive views to east and west? 3. Was this Roman road from Caer Wrgan to Tre Wrgan part of a Via Maritima which is supposed to have run from the Via Julia through Bovium—wheresoever that town lay—to the sea-coast? 4. Was this the earliest site of one of the first monastic colleges or schools in Britannia Secunda, founded, as is alleged, by St. Germanus on his second visit to this country, 447 A.D., and of which Iltud was the head and Lupus the bishop?¹ And, once

¹ “Achau y Saint” in *Horæ Britannicæ*, vol. ii, p. 161.

more, Was this large hall, where the skeletons of men, women, children, and horses have been found, the scene of one of the massacres perpetrated by Irish pirates in the fifth century, of which we read in the pages of Cadoc, the historian of the neighbouring College of Llancarvan?

“W. E. WINKS,
“Hon. Curator, Cardiff Museum.”

Leaving Mr. Storrie to continue his work without further interruption, half an hour's drive along a road commanding a magnificent view of the Bristol Channel brought the party to St. Donat's Castle, two miles west of Llantwit Major, where they were received by Dr. Stradling Carne, the owner of the mansion. After being conducted through the various apartments by Dr. Carne, and having admired the pleasing prospect to be seen from the windows facing the sea, the church in the valley below was inspected.

St. Donat's Castle and Church.—This place was visited by the Association during the Bridgend Meeting, and the Castle has been described in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* (vol. xv, Ser. 3, p. 276). Those who wish to get a good idea of the general appearance of the building cannot do better than consult Mr. G. T. Clark's *Thirteen Views of the Castle of St. Donat's, with a Notice of the Stradling Family* (Cardiff, 1871); and the history of the owners will be found in the *Limbus Patrum Morganik et Glamorganik* (Lond., 1886), by the same author. The situation of the Castle, at the mouth of a well-wooded ravine running up from the Bristol Channel, is admirably chosen for defensive purposes. Now, when the age of bloody civil warfare has happily passed away, the scene looks peaceful enough, and the spectator thinks only of the sylvan beauty of its surroundings, as he watches the rooks wheeling round the church tower, far down in the valley below.

St. Donat's Castle has been in the possession of the Stradling family since it was given to its first founder by Fitzhamon in 1090. The present castle was built by Sir William Stradling in the fifteenth century, and was added to in the sixteenth century. To give some idea of its extent, it may be mentioned that there are 134 rooms and 14 staircases within the building. The floors were originally of masonry, but they have been recently replaced by oak ones. During this alteration the skeletons of thirteen persons, who are supposed to have been killed during one of the sieges, were discovered. Large sums of money have been recently spent by Dr. Carne in making the Castle habitable. It is at present a thoroughly comfortable modern residence, but at the same time the interior has been fitted up in excellent taste with oak panelling and old furniture which is quite in keeping with the ancient appearance of the exterior. Such of the party as were collectors of china could not help admiring the many valuable specimens of oriental and English porcelain scattered about on the various cabinets in the reception-rooms. The Castle is built round

a large courtyard, with a fountain in the centre, and decorated round the walls with circular terra-cotta medallions enclosing male and female busts. The great dining-hall is of the Tudor period. It has a fireplace similar to the one at Llanmihangel. In the *Archæologia Cambrensis* (vol. xi, Ser. 3, p. 35) an interesting account is given of the "invention of the cross" inside an ash tree, blown down in a storm in 1559. The cruciform marking on the wood was probably accidental, but the matter caused considerable excitement at the time.

A flight of steps leads down the precipitous hill-side from the Castle to the Church. The plan consists of a nave, with west tower and north porch, and a chancel with a chapel containing the Stradling tombs on the north side. The chancel-arch is a round-headed Norman one. In all the other churches visited during the Cowbridge Meeting the jambs of the chancel-arches were either perfectly square, or simply chamfered, but here the angles facing the nave are decorated with a small column having a capital just below the abacus moulding.

The font is ornamented with a scale-pattern, as at Llantwit Major and Kenfig. The font-cover is of painted wood, and on the top was noticed part of a bronze fifteenth century processional (?) cross with the symbols of the four Evangelists on the ends. It has obviously no connection with the font-cover, and should be removed and placed in a more appropriate position. The stone altar, with its five crosses, still remains. There is also a piscina and a bracket in the chancel, a rood-stair in the nave, and stoup near the north door.

The chapel on the north side of the chancel contains a fine altar-tomb. On the west wall of this chapel is a helmet on a bracket, and below three very curious memorial-tablets of painted wood.

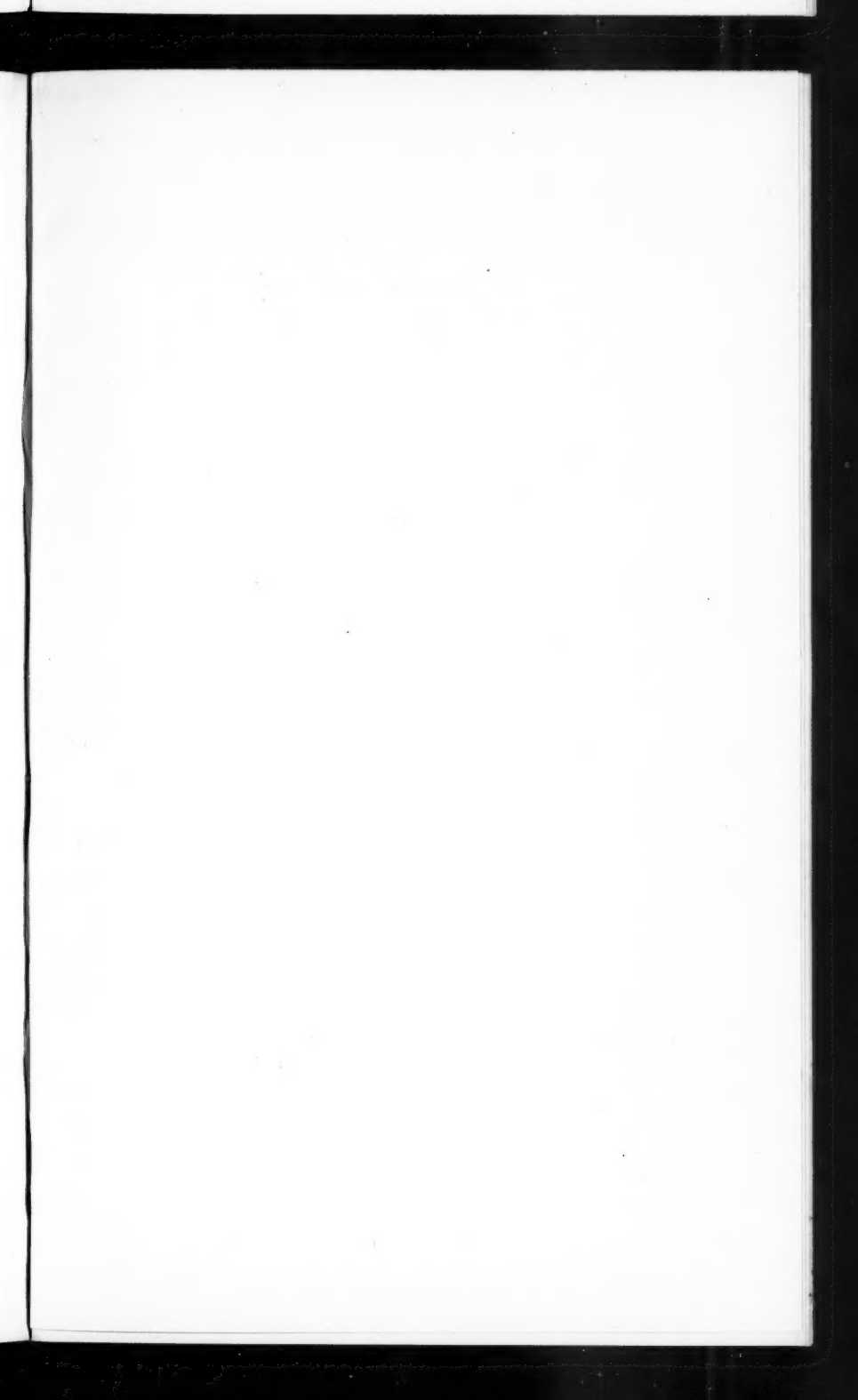
The fourteenth century cross in the churchyard is of graceful proportions, and quite perfect. It is of the same type as the one at Llangan. The subjects on the canopied head are the Crucifixion and the Virgin and Child.

The communion chalice and cover is Elizabethan, the plate inscribed "E. S., 1710."

The day's excursion terminated with an examination of Marcross Church, lying a mile north-west of St. Donat's. The members fortified themselves for the drive of six miles back to Cowbridge by tea, hospitably provided at the Rectory by the Rev. Pryce Wilson Jones.

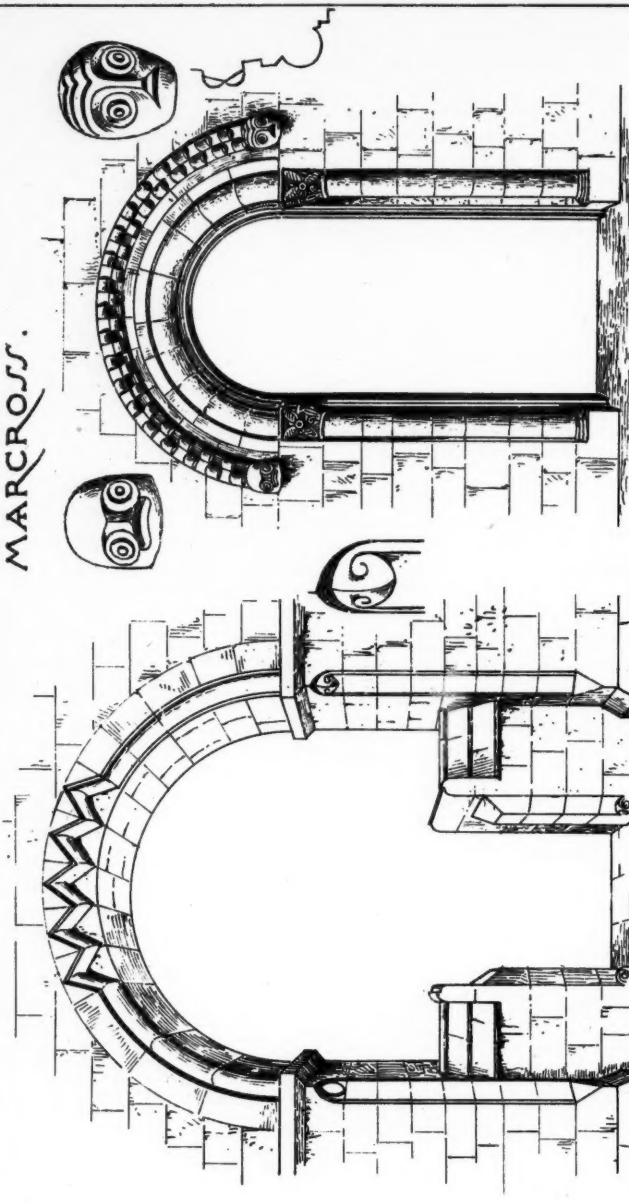
Marcross Church.—Although a very small building, Marcross Church is one of exceptional interest, and contains some unique features. It is to be restored¹ from the plans of Mr. F. R. Kempson, F.R.I.B.A., who, being one of the party on this occasion, was called upon to say a few words about the architecture of the structure. The plan consists of a nave, with west tower and south

¹ The estimated cost of the restoration is £550. Subscriptions should be sent to the Rev. P. R. Jones, Marcross Rectory, Bridgend.





MARCROSS.



NORTH PORCH

W.C.S. DEL.

SCALE OF FEET

CHANCEL ARCH

A. B. SMITH LITH. 30 QUEEN ST. N.Y.C.

porch, and a chancel. The tower has a saddle-backed roof, like many others in the district. The south doorway and chancel-arch are Norman, their appearance being clearly shown on Mr. Worthington Smith's careful drawings. The south doorway has a billet-moulding and grotesque heads at the terminations. The moulding of the chancel-arch has a unique peculiarity. On each side next the springing the roll-moulding follows the curve of the arch, but at the top it suddenly changes into four bold chevrons. The stone screen between the jambs of the chancel-arch is also remarkable.

There is a pillar-stoup in the nave with a top shaped like a Norman cushion-capital. The font is round, with a roll-moulding at the top and bottom; it is probably Norman. The base of the churchyard cross is now used to support a sun-dial. A low side-window for lepers is to be seen in the chancel. The registers date from 1737.

EVENING MEETING, THURSDAY, AUGUST 16TH.

At the evening meeting, which was again held in the Town Hall, the Ven. Archdeacon Thomas, who presided, gave a very interesting *résumé* of what had been seen on the two previous excursions. Speaking of Ewenny Priory, he referred to the absence of charters and documents relating to it, and appealed to local antiquaries to do their best to make good the deficiency. He also dwelt upon the desirability of completing the restoration of Llantwit Church, the present state of the western portion of which did not reflect much credit on the inhabitants of so rich a district as the Vale of Glamorgan. He hoped that when the Association next visited Llantwit they would not have again to complain of the neglected state of the most remarkable building in South Wales.

After Mr. Stephen W. Williams and Mr. Seymour Lucas, A.R.A., had delivered some valuable comments on the style of the military and civil costume of the effigies seen during the excursions, the following papers were read:—"The Social Condition of Glamorgan-shire during the Tudor Period", by Mr. David Jones; "St. Fagan's Fight", by Mr. E. Laws. These will appear in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* in due course.

When Mr. Jones of Wallington had concluded his paper, Mr. Banks said that the paper was of much interest to him, as it afforded additional information on a subject to which he had recently turned his attention, the state of the Welsh border at an early period. In the reign of Edward IV the Commons petitioned the King to consider the oppression and wrongs to which his subjects of the land adjoining Wales were subject from the outrages of Welshmen, favoured by those who had the custody of castles there. Soon afterwards, with a view to the better government of Wales and its marches, the King sent his infant sons, Edward, Prince of Wales, and his brother, under the governorship of their uncle, Earl

Rivers, to Ludlow Castle, and appointed John Alcock, Bishop of Worcester, President of the Princes' Council, who exercised authority and made ordinances for the government of the Principality and the border country. The two Princes remained at Ludlow until the King's death, when they fell into the power of their uncle, Richard, Duke of Gloucester, and shortly afterwards were, according to general supposition, murdered in the Tower. Henry VII sent his son, Arthur, Prince of Wales, at an early age, to Ludlow Castle, and appointed William Smith, Bishop of Lincoln, Lord President of his Council. Other Presidents succeeded him. In the 26th of Henry VIII, Roland Lee, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, was appointed Lord President, and at once took a more active part than any of his predecessors. To him are due the series of remedial statutes relating to Wales, commencing the year after his appointment, which, among other matters, were directed to the prevention of the escape of murderers and robbers from England across the Severn into South Wales and the Forest of Dean; for redress of false imprisonment by the officers of the Lords Marchers; and for the prevention of any person wearing (except on a hue and cry) weapons, privy coats, or defensive armour. Thieves and felons were brought to justice from remote parts of Wales to Ludlow, or an adjoining English county. There is a letter of Lee addressed to Secretary Cromwell which gives a long list of the names of malefactors in Monmouthshire who were protected and aided in their felonious malpractices by Sir Walter Herbert. Hitherto the Council had discharged its functions solely by an exercise of the royal prerogative. A statute was passed, while Lee held office, which legalised the Council, and enabled it to transact such causes and matters as should be assigned to it by the ordinances, which the sovereign should from time to time make. More was done by Sir Henry Sydney, who was appointed Lord President by Queen Elizabeth in 1559, and held office for the long period of twenty-seven years. By his prudent administration in the removal of grievances and redress of wrongs, he succeeded in bringing Wales and the border into a state of tranquillity and order.

The meeting then terminated with the usual votes of thanks.

EXCURSION, FRIDAY, AUGUST 17TH.

The direction chosen for the excursion on this, the last day of the Cowbridge Meeting, which, like its predecessors, proved beautifully fine, was eastwards along the road to Llandaff. Passing Bonvilston, the village of St. Nicholas was reached, at a distance of six miles from Cowbridge. Here the carriages left the turnpike-road and turned southwards, in order to examine the celebrated cromlechs between St. Nicholas and St. Lythan's. At the head of the valley in which this remarkable group of prehistoric remains is to be found, a very perfect British camp, near Cottrell House, can be

clearly seen from the road on the north side. Just below the camp, near a pond on the opposite or south side of the road, is a large isolated block of limestone, partially embedded in the turf in a slanting position. There is nothing to indicate that it has been placed there artificially, but, from its proximity to the other rude stone monuments, it may have been in some way connected with them. The pool on the brink of which the stone stands is the source of the Dyffryn brook, and it has been suggested that the name Dyffryn-golwg, occurring lower down the valley, shows that the place was associated with some kind of primitive worship. The soundness of this etymology may, however, be doubted.

The Cromlechs between St. Nicholas and St. Lythan's.—The first cromlech inspected stands within a plantation three-quarters of a mile south of St. Nicholas. It is partially buried in what appears to be a large oval mound of earth and stones. The monument consists of a capstone of irregular shape, 22 ft. long by 15 ft. wide by 3 ft. thick, supported on four uprights forming three sides of a chamber 16 ft. long by 12 ft. wide by 5 ft. high. In the adjoining field are several other blocks of stone that may be parts of an avenue, or ruined cromlechs. The whole site would be well worth exploring thoroughly. The second cromlech visited lies in the middle of a field about a mile south of the one just described, and half a mile south-west of St. Lythan's. Although of smaller size than the other, its appearance is far more striking, owing to the fact that it stands by itself without any covering of earth. The capstone is 14 ft. long by 12 ft. wide and 1 ft. 6 in. thick, resting on three supports forming the sides of a chamber 7 ft. long by 4 to 6 ft. wide by 7 ft. high. This cromlech is a very good example of the class to which it belongs, and is not unlike Kit's Coty House, in Kent. The stone used in the construction of all the megalithic monuments between St. Nicholas and St. Lythan's is magnesian limestone of the district. Illustrations and descriptions of the cromlechs will be found in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* (vol. iii, Ser. 4, p. 81; vol. v, Ser. 4, p. 71; and vol. vi, Ser. 4, p. 173). By special request Mrs. Thomas Allen read out the account there given for the benefit of the members assembled on the spot.

A move was next made for St. Lythan's Church, the peculiarities of which were explained by Mr. J. P. Seddon.

St. Lythan's Church.—The plan consists of a nave, with west tower and south porch, and a chancel with south aisle. The tower has a saddle-back roof. The south aisle of the chancel is separated from the chancel by two flat segmental arches supported on massive round piers of very archaic appearance, perhaps Norman. The chancel and tower arches are pointed. The font is Norman, tub-shaped, and ornamented with a chevron pattern. It is 2 ft. 6 in. in diameter and 3 ft. high. There is a stoup inside the south door; also corbels and light for rood-loft. The communion-plate is Elizabethan, inscribed—"Sainte Leythan, 1577." The registers are on paper, dating from 1748.

The party next proceeded to St. Fagan's, three miles north of St. Lythan's, where luncheon was partaken of at the "Plymouth Arms", and the Church and Castle explored under the able guidance of the Rector, the Rev. W. David. Subsequently, some of the members walked a mile out of the village to inspect the site of the battle of St. Fagan's, being thus enabled to realise more vividly the brilliant picture of the fight given in Mr. Edward Laws' paper on the previous evening.

Walking through the village, Mr. David, who is the repository of much published and unpublished folk-lore, told of how the loyal St. Faganites turned out as one man to join the Royal forces, and how that after the fatal day there were no fewer than sixty-seven widows; thus it must have been that nearly the whole male population was killed. Climbing a bank, the party were shown the field, called to this day Cae Meirch, where the Parliamentary cavalry camped the night before the battle, just out of sight of the Welsh forces, gathered on an eminence now cut through by the new Barry line. With lively imaginations at work, the visitors filled in the details and fought the fight over again. At least one good suggestion came of the trip. One account said that the Welsh were the first to attack, while another held that the first to advance were the Parliamentarians, who sent out a forlorn hope. On viewing the ground the two accounts at once confirmed the one the other, for under the circumstances nothing would be more probable than that the Parliamentary soldiers should send out a forlorn hope to outflank the Welsh in their strong position, and that the latter, seeing the move, should make the correct counter-stroke and strike at once at the main body of their antagonists. In the walk some very peculiar things were told. In one case an old man, who had been in Mr. David's service, was told when a boy, by an old farmer, that when he first took his farm, about the middle of the last century, he found in a hollow tree a large number of rusty muskets and swords; while in another case—and this not more than thirty-five years ago—another farmer had come across stones marking where some of the more distinguished men fell. Goth as he was, he had them broken up as cumberers of the ground. At the farm of Stocklands, still existing, the victorious Parliamentarians are said to have gone, tired and hungry, and, finding a batch of bread baking, took it out of the ovens and ate up the whole of the household store. With such interesting anecdotes the way back to the "Plymouth Arms" was beguiled.

The Rev. W. David exhibited a beautiful looped and socketed bronze celt, found some years ago at St. Fagan's. This relic would surely be of more value if deposited in the Cardiff Museum than remaining in private hands, where it is only exhibited occasionally to friends of the owner.

St. Fagan's Church and Castle.—The church has been well restored by the late Mr. G. E. Street, who added the north aisle to the nave. The plan, before the restoration, in 1860, consisted of a nave, with

west tower and south porch, and a chancel. The earliest portions are the Norman arches in the north wall of the chancel and over the south doorway of the nave. The chancel and tower-arches are Pointed. The best work in the building is of the Decorated period, the sedilia and the tracery of the windows in the nave being particularly fine. The bracket for the rood-loft, with a head carved upon it, against the jamb of one of the windows in the south wall of the nave, is a curious feature. The old cradle-roof of the chancel still remains. The font is octagonal, with Perpendicular panelling. There is a stoup inside the south door of the nave, and an arched aumbry in the south wall of the chancel.

Since the church at St. Fagan's was built in the twelfth century, it is probable that the original castle was also Norman. The first occupant of the castle of whom any record has been kept was H. Ligon de Vele, lord of the place in 1320, and it remained in the possession of the same family down to 1475, when Alice, daughter of Robert Vele of Charfield, and sole heiress of St. Fagan's, married David Matthew of Radyr. Leland, writing of his visit in 1535, says: "The Castelle of S. Fagan standith on a little hille; and a part of it yet standith. It was, about 60 yeare ago, in the hands of one Davy Matthew; and then it came by heires General to divers co-partioners. Benyon of the Forest of Dene hath part of it."

The present manor-house was built on the site of the Castle by Dr. John Gibbon,¹ in the reign of Elizabeth. Sir William Herbert bought it from Morgan Gibbon, and subsequently sold it to Sir E. Lewis, in 1616. The estate passed into the possession of Archer, afterwards third Earl of Plymouth, on his marriage, in 1730, with Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Lewis,² the last male heir. Lord Windsor, the present owner, is fifth in descent from the third Earl of Plymouth.

The series of sharply-pointed gables repeated round two sides of the St. Fagan's manor-house give a quaint vandyked appearance to the sky-line of the roof as seen from below. All that now remains of the ancient feudal stronghold is a piece of straight wall with an embattled parapet in front of the house. The plan of the outer ward, of which this wall formed part of the defence, was shaped like the letter D, the straight portion measuring 182 ft., and the greatest diameter 156 ft. Passing through a gateway in the old wall, a trim-shaven lawn, with a cylindrical leaden tank raised on two steps in the centre, is seen facing the principal entrance to the mansion (see Mr. Banks' photograph, here reproduced). The tank is 20 ft. in circumference and 3 ft. 9 in. high, ornamented with a band, 6½ in. deep, richly embossed round the top, and a double tier of arcading below filled in with delicate scrolls of foliage. On one side also are the royal arms, with the date 1620, and on the other

¹ During the restoration of the church, in 1860, some of the tombstones of the Gibbons were found underneath the Castle pew.

² The inscription on the tenor bell in the church shows that the peal was the gift of Sir Thomas Lewis in 1737.

the arms of Sir Edward Lewis. This cistern is one of the largest and at the same time the most beautifully executed specimens of ornamental lead-casting to be found anywhere. It was probably made in the same way as the Norman leaden fonts, by using a series of wooden stamps, which were pressed into the surface of the mould to produce the pattern. Sometimes the same pattern was thus repeated over and over again, as on the tank at St. Fagan's, where it will be noticed that in one instance the stamp has been reversed accidentally. Much interesting information on this subject is given by Mr. J. L. André, in the *Journal of the British Archaeological Institute* (vol. xlv, p. 109); in the *Sussex Archaeological Collections* (vol. xxxii); in the *Surrey Archaeological Collections* (vol. ix); and by Dr. J. Charles Cox, in the *Journal of the Derbyshire Archaeological Society* (1887).

The interior of St. Fagan's house contains some rooms with old oak panelling and geometrically ornamented plaster ceilings. In the drawing-room is a handsomely carved oak chimney-piece, having upon it a shield bearing twenty-five quarterings of the arms of the family of Lewis of Van.

After seeing the interior under the guidance of the Rev. W. David, who, in the unavoidable absence of Lord Windsor, had been requested to act as cicerone, the party were conducted to the terrace behind the house. Here the precipitous nature of the ground must have formed a strong natural defence in days gone by. It is now laid out chiefly with a view to making a beautiful pleasure-ground, with steps and terraced walks leading down to a fish-pond below.

From St. Fagan's a drive of two miles and a half brought the party to Llandaff, where they were hospitably entertained at tea by the Dean. An inspection of the Cathedral and the early interlaced cross in the Bishop's garden brought the last day's excursion to a pleasant termination.

Llandaff Cathedral.—For a detailed description of the architecture of Llandaff Cathedral reference may be made to Mr. E. A. Freeman's work on the subject and to the *Archæologia Cambrensis* (vols. i, ii, and vol. ii, New Ser.).

Mr. J. P. Seddon, who has promised to write a paper dealing more fully with the Cathedral on a future occasion, delivered the following address:—

Llandaff Cathedral, although unable to take high rank as compared with English cathedrals, and not even the first among those of the Principality of Wales, is yet unique in many respects, extremely beautiful in parts, and very interesting throughout. Like its compeers in Wales, it is situated in a secluded and sheltered position, beneath one of the hills which border the valley of the Taff, instead of crowning any conspicuous height, as is more commonly the case. No doubt this was due to the unsettled condition of this part of the country when the monastery was founded, which compelled the monks to choose a spot like those that the

Cistercians favoured, rather than what would display to greater advantage a secular cathedral. Of the first British church built here by Lucius in the second century only tradition remains; as is the case also with the second, said to have been built by Dubritius in the sixth century. But of that which Urban (consecrated in 1108, and died in 1134) erected in the late Norman style several remarkable fragments have been preserved in the rich semicircular arch separating the presbytery from the lady-chapel, which, together with some smaller ones near it, are no doubt in their original position, but two fine Norman doorways that have been moved serve now as entrances to the nave-aisles. This church of Urban was extensive as well as highly decorated: its foundations, recently found, prove it to have been wider than the present church. The nave, with its extremely fine west front, is of Early English architecture of the beginning of the thirteenth century. This is flanked by towers of different dates and unequal height; the resulting picturesqueness is in character with the site and its surroundings. The north-east tower is the only portion of the church in the Perpendicular style, and was built by Jasper Tudor. The south-western tower, which replaces one of early character long since destroyed, is entirely modern, from the design of the late John Prichard, Cathedral architect, and is crowned with a lofty spire. The nave has a nobly simple arcade dividing it from its aisles, which are of late Decorated, the windows having reversed ogee Pointed and reticulated traceries. The presbytery is also Decorated, but the beautiful lady-chapel beyond it is of Early Geometrical Gothic, and the only vaulted portion. It will thus be seen that the structure is almost like a large parochial church in character, being devoid of transepts; though it would appear that Bishop Urban's church had transepts with arcaded openings of the proportions of windows, but unglazed, in walls of division separating them from the choir; and there are evidences of towers having been intended and prepared for, if not actually built, on their western sides.

At the commencement of this century the Cathedral had been allowed to fall into a lamentable state of decay, and in the beginning of the eighteenth century a Mr. Wood of Bath was consulted to remodel it. That architect erected within it a sort of Italian temple in plaster; and, though want of funds fortunately prevented the completion of his scheme to convert it into "an exceeding fine church", and to take down its two steeples, and then "to finish with a rustic porch", yet, according to a cotemporary account, he thus covered over about two-thirds of the church, "in more regular and exact proportion than the old church, which is agreed on all hands to be too long for its breadth." The demolition of this Palladian temple, and the restoration of the Gothic architecture of the Cathedral, which has been conducted with the most scrupulous conservative care, has been the work of this present century, and now, both externally and internally, it is nearly complete, although there is still room and need for decorative treatment within. It contains,

however, one artistic gem which has perhaps no rival in any other cathedral in the British Isles, namely, the paintings by Rossetti in the reredos; forming, as it were, a triptych, with the subject of the Nativity in the central panel, and of David as shepherd and as king in the side ones. There are also several painted windows of great excellence by Messrs. Morris and Marshall, from cartoons by Burne Jones and other artists of eminence.

EVENING MEETING, FRIDAY, AUGUST 17TH.

The concluding evening meeting, of members only, was held in the Town Hall at 8.30 P.M., for the transaction of the business of the Association. The chair having been taken by the Ven. Arch-deacon Thomas, one of the Editors was called upon to read the annual report.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ASSOCIATION FOR 1888.

"The present meeting at Cowbridge is the fifth which has been held in the county of Glamorgan, the previous ones having taken place at Cardiff in 1849; Bridgend, 1869; Swansea, 1861, 1886. The selection of Cowbridge has been fully justified by the large number of objects of archæological interest set down on the programme of the excursions, and the valuable papers on the history of the district to be read at the evening meetings. The Association is also to be congratulated in having secured so able a President as the Lord Bishop of the diocese of Llandaff. Now that most of the larger towns in Wales have been visited during the annual meetings, it seems worthy of consideration whether in future it may not be desirable to take some of the smaller places, from which less known but equally interesting neighbourhoods could be explored. It is a matter of regret that a local museum was not formed at Cowbridge this year, but it had to be abandoned owing to unforeseen difficulties encountered by the Local Secretary.

"The condition of the Association as regards the number of members is satisfactory; but, at the same time, if the Local Secretaries and others would use their influence to induce new members to join our body, its strength might be considerably increased. At present there are 286 Associates altogether, including the following new members whose names have been submitted for election.

"ENGLISH AND FOREIGN.

"Howell, Tudor, Esq., 6, King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.
Jones, David, Esq., Norton Lodge, Wallington, Surrey.
Rennes, Bibliothèque de, France.

"NORTH WALES.

"Davies, D. G., Esq., B.A., 200, High Street, Bangor.
Griffith, J. E., Esq., Vronhenlog Villa, Upper Bangor.
Keene, A. J., Esq., Mold.

“SOUTH WALES.

“Lisburne, the Countess of, Crosswood, Aberystwith.
 Drummond, Sir James, Bart., Edwinstord, Llandeilo-fawr.
 Jones, Rev. Ebenezer, Golden Grove Vicarage, Carmarthen
 James, Ivor, Esq., Registrar, University College, Cardiff.
 Jones, Oliver Henry, Esq., Fonmon Castle, Cardiff.
 Kirkhouse, Rev. H., Cyfarthfa Vicarage, Merthyr Tydfil.
 Morgan, Rev. Lewis, M.A., St. Hilary Rectory, Cowbridge.
 De Winton, W. S., Esq., Haroldston, Haverfordwest.
 Ricketts, Rev. John, M.A., Llangynullo Vicarage, Knighton.
 Newell, Rev. E. J., Collegiate School, Newport.

“THE MARCHES.

“Kempson, F. R., Esq., F.R.I.B.A., Bromyard, Hereford.

“We have to regret the loss of the following members, deceased:—

“C. Octavius S. Morgan, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A.
 The Right. Hon. A. J. B. Beresford Hope, Esq., M.P.,
 M.A., F.S.A.
 Matthew Holbeche Bloxham, Esq., F.S.A.
 Howel Gwyn, Esq., M.A.
 Major A. E. L. Lawson Lowe

“The changes proposed amongst the officers of the Association are as follows:—

“COMMITTEE.

“It is proposed to re-elect the retiring members of the Committee, namely:—

“H. W. Lloyd, Esq., M.A.
 Morris C. Jones, Esq., F.S.A.
 Rev. Canon M. H. Lee, M.A.

“TRUSTEES.

“It is proposed to elect Stanley Leighton, Esq., M.A., M.P., F.S.A., a Trustee, in place of C. Octavius Morgan, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A., deceased.

“CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES.

“It is proposed to elect W. F. Wakeman, Esq., Corresponding Secretary for Ireland, in place of the Rev. James Graves, M.A., deceased.

“LOCAL SECRETARIES.

“It is proposed to elect as Local Secretaries: for *Anglesey*, Thomas Prichard, Esq., in place of the Rev. R. Williams Mason; for *Merionethshire*, the Rev. J. E. Davies, in place of Owen Richards, Esq.; for *Carmarthenshire*, Alwyn Evans, Esq., in place of the

Rev. Benjamin Williams; for *Glamorganshire*, Thomas Powel, Esq., in place of J. T. D. Llewelyn, Esq.; for *Pembrokeshire*, W. S. de Winton, Esq., in place of the Rev. J. Tombs, B.A.; for *Monmouthshire*, the Rev. Benjamin Williams, in place of T. D. Roberts, Esq.; and for the *Marches*, the Rev. C. H. Drinkwater, in place of R. Kyrke Penson, Esq., F.S.A.

"The literary works by members of the Cambrian Archæological Association published during the past year include Mr. Edward Laws' *History of Little England beyond Wales*; the Ven. Archdeacon Thomas's *History of the Diocese of St. Asaph* (S.P.C.K.); Professor J. Rhys' *Hibbert Lectures*; and Mr. J. A. Corbett's new edition of Rice Merriek's *Booke of Glamorganshire Antiquities*. Messrs. Blades, East, and Blades have also issued to subscribers the facsimile of the MS. of the *Duke of Beaufort's Progress through Wales in 1684*, published under the direction of the Cambrian Archæological Association.

"The excavations at Strata Florida Abbey, begun two years ago, have lately been carried on most energetically by Mr. Stephen Williams, as will be seen from his fully illustrated report appearing in the number of the *Arch. Camb.* for January 1889. The ground-plan of the Abbey has been entirely made out, but a good deal remains yet to be done in clearing the site of the conventual buildings. The whole of the excavations have been fenced in, and further precautions are to be taken to protect the ruins from damage.

"It is the pleasant duty of the Editors to thank those members who have contributed papers and other matter to the Journal of the Association, thus enabling it to compare favourably with the publications of other societies. The Editors, however, are obliged to complain of the very small assistance they receive from the Local Secretaries. With two or three exceptions, the Local Secretaries never communicate with the Editors from one year's end to another. An endeavour was made within the last few months to improve this state of things, by forwarding the following letter to each of the Local Secretaries:—

"'Dear Sir,—It is very desirable that the organisation of the Association should be made as efficient as possible, and since this depends to a large extent on the exertions of the Local Secretaries, we shall feel greatly obliged if you will kindly endeavour to assist the Editors, (1) by reporting any new discoveries in your neighbourhood; (2) by sending cuttings from local newspapers containing matter relating to Welsh history or archæology; (3) by pointing out objects of interest which have not yet been noticed in the Journal, and getting photographs, drawings, and descriptions of them; (4) by calling attention to any acts of vandalism you may have heard of; (5) by giving information about proposed or completed restorations of churches; (6) by putting persons willing to help in the work of the Association (whether members or not) in communi-

cation with the Editors; and (7) by encouraging new members to join our body.—We remain, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

‘THE EDITORS.’

“The Index of the *Arch. Camb.* is ready for the press, and will be published shortly.

“It would be impossible to conclude this report without saying how great a loss the Association has sustained by the death of its late Vice-President, Mr. Matthew Holbeche Bloxam. He will be deeply regretted by those who were fortunate enough to have been numbered amongst his intimate friends; and those who made his acquaintance at our annual meetings will ever cherish pleasant remembrances of his genial companionship; nor will they forget the benefit received from the vast stores of knowledge he was so ready to impart to others.”

The adoption of the Report was moved, seconded, and carried.

Afterwards the following motions were proposed, seconded, and carried:—

(1) That the next annual meeting of the Association be held in Brittany.

(2) That the wood-blocks belonging to the Association be removed from Messrs. Whiting and Co.’s premises in Sardinia Street to Mr. Clark’s office in Lincoln’s Inn Fields, and insured for the sum of £100.

(3) That *Proceedings* be exchanged with the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society.

(4) That the subscriptions of members living in South Wales be received by Mr. R. W. Banks instead of by Mr. E. Laws.

(5) That the receipt of *Proceedings* of Archæological Societies received in exchange be duly acknowledged.

(6) That £10 be subscribed by the Association towards the Strata Florida Excavation Fund, subject to the favourable report of Mr. E. Laws.

(7) That a proposal made by Mr. Egerton Phillimore be allowed to stand over.

(8) That, in reply to the following letter from the Society of Antiquaries, Mr. Edward Owen and Mr. J. Romilly Allen be appointed delegates to the proposed Congress for the better organisation of Archæological Research.

“Society of Antiquaries of London,

“Burlington House, Piccadilly, London, W.

“In accordance with a request conveyed in a memorial from a large number of representative members of various Archæological Societies throughout England and Wales, the President and Council of the Society of Antiquaries of London have resolved to summon a congress of delegates of the leading local societies, to be held in

their apartments at Burlington House on a day in the ensuing autumn hereafter to be fixed.

"Each Society will be requested to send not more than two delegates to the Congress, the object of which will be to consider in what manner to promote—(1) The better organisation of antiquarian research; and (2) the preservation of ancient monuments and records. It is thought that the most effective means of obtaining these results will be—(a) To establish a group of local societies which shall be in correspondence with the Society of Antiquaries of London; (b) to request these societies to report from time to time to the Society of Antiquaries on all important discoveries within their districts, in doing which the Local Secretaries of the Society of Antiquaries will be ready and willing to afford assistance; (c) to encourage the formation of lists of ancient objects of different kinds in each local society's district, and to assist in devising the best system on which such lists can be drawn up; (d) to consider in what manner a general archæological survey of England and Wales by counties, on the plan approved of by the Society of Antiquaries and begun in Kent, may be completed; (e) to define the limits within which each local society should work; (f) to promote the foundation of new local societies where none exist, and the improvement and consolidation of existing societies where advisable.

"I am desired to invite an expression of opinion from your Society on the proposals above recited, and to ask them to nominate not more than two delegates, who would attend the proposed Congress should your Society be willing to co-operate in the undertaking.

"On the receipt of the answers from the various societies, no time will be lost in fixing a day for the Congress.

"By order of the Council,

"HAROLD ARTHUR DILLON, *Secretary*."

(9) That a new list of members be prepared and issued annually.

The proceedings then terminated.

EXCURSION TO STRATA FLORIDA, MONDAY, AUGUST 20TH.

After the meeting of the Cambrian Archæological Association at Cowbridge, a party of members and their friends was formed to visit Strata Florida Abbey, Cardiganshire, the ruins of which have been excavated during the past year, under the superintendence of Mr. Stephen Williams. The members of the Cambrian Archæological Association, together with a large number of the most influential persons in the neighbourhood, assembled at the ruins. The day unfortunately proving wet, the formal proceedings were held

in the farm-house adjoining. Mr. Edward Laws, who occupied the chair, was the first speaker. In order to give some idea of the amount of work already done, he stated that about £160 had been spent in the removal of 3,500 cubic yards of material. After complimenting Mr. S. Williams on the excellent results that had been attained in laying bare the ground-plan of the Abbey Church, he suggested that further precautions should be taken to preserve the remains from spoliation and decay by fencing in the buildings and roofing over the encaustic tile pavements. He concluded by handing over the care of the ruins from the Cambrian Archaeological Association to the local committee, under whose charge they were now placed. Mr. Stephen Williams described the progress of the excavations with the aid of a large plan and numerous careful drawings of the various details recovered. The whole of the lower portions of the piers of the nave were now laid bare, showing that they were rectangular for about 6 ft. above the floor-line and surmounted by round, clustered pillars. The carved capitals and arch-mouldings had also been found with the setting-out lines still visible upon them. On the east side of the north and south transepts were six chapels, three on each side of the choir, containing altars, and having groined roofs with carved bosses. The encaustic pavements in these chapels were exceedingly fine and in splendid condition, being of thirteenth century date, arranged so as to form coloured patterns of great beauty. The centre of the nave was still untouched, and no attempt had yet been made to trace the plan of the surrounding conventual buildings. Mr. Stephen Williams hoped that funds would soon be forthcoming to bring the work to a successful conclusion. Mr. J. P. Seddon compared the architectural details found at Strata Florida with those of the Cathedrals of Llandaff and St. David's. He pointed out that the sculpture at Strata Florida was of a remarkable character, as exhibiting transitional forms between the stiff foliage of Norman times and the graceful flowing lines of the capitals at York and Lincoln. The interlacing of the leaves and stems indicated a survival of Celtic feeling. He hoped that a strenuous effort would be made to prevent the tile-pavements from being injured, as they were quite unique. Tourists had already begun to show the cloven hoof by carrying away tiles in their pockets, thus damaging the general effect of the coloured patterns irretrievably. If energetic means were not taken to put a stop to these depredations, there would soon be nothing left of a specimen of decorative flooring the like of which was not to be seen anywhere else, in either England or Wales. Mr. Romilly Allen called attention to the exceedingly curious series of graves on the outside of the east wall of the south transept. Owing to the *débris* of the walls having fallen over them they had been preserved intact for several centuries, thus showing us what was the appearance of the sepulchral monuments in a churchyard of the twelfth century. The graves were placed in a long row parallel to the east wall of the south transept, a few feet

from it. Each grave pointed east and west. A long slab of slate with a plain cross was laid flat on the grave; at the foot was a small upright stone; and at the head an upright cross of Bath stone, with interlaced work carved on the face. The dressing of the headstones and their general character showed that they were probably of the twelfth century, but the interlaced work was evidently a survival of a previous style. Early headstones had been found at Cambridge, Hythe in Kent, and elsewhere; but this was the only instance where the whole of each monument remained *in situ* exactly as it was six hundred years ago. Mr. Willis-Bund spoke on behalf of the Society of Antiquaries, expressing his approval of the way in which the work had been carried on. He read a letter from Mr. St. John Hope, who had had more experience, perhaps, than any one else in excavating Cistercian abbeys, insisting upon the necessity of completing the work at Strata Florida, in order to throw light on the conventual arrangements of similar buildings elsewhere.

The proceedings terminated by speeches from Mr. Morris Davies and the Mayor of Aberystwith, representing the local committee, who accepted the responsibility of carrying on the excavations and fencing in the ruins.

The following copies of the inscriptions in the Stradling Chapel at St. Donat's have been supplied by the Rev. Rees Williams:—

"The undername Harry Stradlinge, Knight, went on Pilgrimage to Jerusalem, and received the order of the Sepylcher ther as his Father Stradlinge, Knight, the 5. of that name, Granfather William Stradlinge, Knight, the 2nd of that name, did, and dyed on Ile of Cypres on his coming, the last of Aug. in the 10 yere King Edward the 4th, and is buried ther in the Citie of Famagusta. This Sir Harry sailing from his house in Somersetshire to his house in Wales, was taken prisoner by a Brytaine Pirate, Colyndolphyn, whose redemption charges named him in 2200 marks. For Paiment thereof he was driven to sell the Castle and Manor of Basselek and Sutton in Monmouthshire, and two Manors in Oxfordshire.

"He died before he was 26 years of age. Anno aeta sue 24."

"Here lyeth Thomas Stradlinge, Esquier, sonne to Harry Stradlinge, Knight, and Elizabeth his wife, the daughter of William Thomas of Raglan in the County of Monmouth, Knight, who dyed at Cardiff, in the Monastery of Preaching Fryers, the 8. day of September in the yere of Our Lord 1480, whose bones, after the dissolution of the said Monastery, Thomas Stradlinge, Knight, his nephewe, caused to be taken up and carried to Saint Donatts, and buried in the chauncell of the church ther, by his Sonne, the 4 day of June in the yere of Our Lord 1537; and afterwards Edward Stradlinge, Knight, his nephewe, Sonne of the 5 of that name, translated the said bones out of the chauncell into the chappell ther in the yere of our Lord 1573, after whose death his wife married with Sir Rees ap Thomas, Knight of the Garter, and dyed at Picton in the county the 5 day of February in the yere of Our Lord 1593, and was buried at Carmarthen in the Church of the Monastery of Preaching Fryers, with the said Sir Rees ap Thomas, her husband."

2.

"Here lyeth Edward Stradlinge, Knight, the 4th of that name, Sonne to Thomas Stradlinge, Esquier, and Jennet his wife, the daughter of Thomas

Mathewe of Rader in the County of Glamorgan, Esquier, who died in the Castell of St. Donatts the 8. day of May in the yere of Our Lord 1533, and was buried in the Chauncell of the Church ther, whos bones were after translated by his nephew, Edward Stradlinge, Knight, the 5 of that name, into the Chappell ther in the yere of Our Lord 1573. Also here lyeth Elisabeth his wife, daughter to Thomas Arundell of Fanheyron in the county of Cornwall, Knight, who died in childbed at Merthermawre the 20th day of Feb. in the yere of Our Lord 1513, and was buried ther, whos bones Thomas Stradlinge, Knight, her Sonne, caused to be taken up and caryed to St. Donatts, and buried in the Chauncell of the Church ther, with her husband, the 8 day of Maye in the yere of Our Lord 1576 and 1536, and were afterwards by Edward Stradlinge, Knight, the 5th of that name, her nephew, translated out of the Chauncell into the Chappell ther in the yere of Our Lord 1573."

3.

"An' aetatis sve
67 incipiente.

Virtues sole Praise
Consisteth in doing.

Anno aetatis
sve 90.

"These Pictures do represent Sir Edward Stradlinge, Knight, the 5th of that name, Sonne to Sir Thomas Stradlinge, Knight, and Katherine his wife, to Sir Thomas Gamage of Coyty, Knight, and the Lady Agnes Stradlinge his wife, daughter to Sir Edward Gage of Sussex, Knight, and Elisabeth his wife, daughter to John Parker of Wellington in the County of Sussex, Esquier; which said Edward nowe in his life time hath set forth thes monuments of thes his Ancestors Deceased, and by Gods grace meaneth both he and his wife, after their decease, to keep them Bodel... mpany in this sealf same place.

"Anno Domini 1590."

CAMBRIAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

COWBRIDGE MEETING, AUGUST 13-17, 1888.

RECEIPTS.

SUBSCRIBERS TO LOCAL FUND.		£	s.	d.
The Right Hon. the Earl of Dunraven		5	0	0
The Right Hon. Lord Aberdare		5	0	0
Colonel Turbervill		5	0	0
W. R. B. Bassett, Esq.		2	2	0
G. M. Traherne, Esq.		2	0	0
His Worship the Mayor of Cowbridge (Thos. Rees, Esq.)		1	1	0
Rev. F. F. Edmondes		1	1	0
T. M. Franklen, Esq.		1	1	0
Miss Franklen		1	1	0
O. H. Jones, Esq.		1	1	0
The Right Hon. Lord Windsor		1	0	0
The Very Rev. the Dean of Llandaff		1	0	0
W. H. Evans, Esq.		1	0	0
G. W. Nicholl, Esq.		1	0	0
Rev. E. Jenkins		0	10	0
Miss Evans		0	10	0

Carried forward £29 7 0

434 CAMBRIAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

	£	s.	d.
<i>Brought forward</i>	29	7	0
W. T. Gwyn, Esq.	0	10	0
C. J. Gwyn, Esq.	0	10	0
Sums of 5s :—E. J. Thomas, Esq.; Rev. S. Jones; Mrs. Trevor Tyler; David Wilks, Esq.; D. Evans, Esq.; D. Jones, Esq.; Iltyd B. Nicholl, Esq.; Miss Stock- wood; Miss Lucy Stockwood; Rev. Canon Allen . . .	2	10	0
Rev. D. Bowen	0	2	6
	<u>£32</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>6</u>

EXPENDITURE.

Daniel Owen and Co. for printing circulars . . .	0	10	0
Stationery and postage	1	0	5
Advertisements :— <i>Western Mail</i> , 12s. 8d.; <i>Central Glamorgan Gazette</i> , 14s. 2d.; <i>South Wales Daily News</i> , 8s. 4d.	1	15	2
Telegrams	0	1	0
Extra expenses in connection with luncheons :—Mr. Perry, Coyty, £1 10s.; Mr. T. Rees, Llantwit Major, £1; waitress, Ocean House, 1s. 3d.; ditto, St. Fagans, 1s.	2	12	3
Fees for holding horses, 1s.; church caretakers, Llantwit Major, 1s. 6d.; St. Donat's, 1s. 6d.	0	4	0
D. Owen and Co. for printing programmes . . .	0	16	4
Caretaker, Town Hall, Cowbridge, for attendance during the week, and cleaning the Town Hall	1	0	0
Gas, Town Hall, Cowbridge, Aug. 13-17	1	5	0
Turnpikes	0	4	0
Mr. Thomas, Bear Hotel, Cowbridge, for extra wagonette and brake accommodation for representatives of the press	3	6	0
	<u>£12</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>2</u>
Balance forwarded to the Cambrian Arch. Assoc. . .	20	5	4
Total	<u>£32</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>6</u>

Examined and found correct,

ILTYD B. NICHOLL, *Local Hon. Sec.*

15 October 1828.

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